REGISTERED No. 72—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,731.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

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Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "ASSYRIA," 1404 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander E. H. Howell, R.N.R., will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 15th Nov. 1873, at 4 P.M.

	November 1873.		November 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	15	Leave Tuticorin	23
" Beitapatnam	16	" Colombo	24
" Tangoria	16	" Galle	25
" Goa	17	" Nagapatam	28
" Carwar	17	" Madras	30
" Mangalore	18		Dec.
" Cannanore	19	" Cocanada	2
" Tellicherry	19	" Vizagapatam	3
" Calicut	20	" Bimlipatam	5
" Pergore	20	" Gopaulpore	4
" Cochin	21	" Palse Point	5
" Alleppy	21	Arrive CALCUTTA	7

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beitapatam, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bushr, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 21st November 1873, at 2 P.M.

	Nov. 1873.		Dec. 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	21	Leave BUSREH	10
" Kurrachee	25	" Fao	10
" Guadur	28	" Bushire	14
" Muscat	28	" Bahrein	15
" Bunder Abbas	30	" Linga	17
" Linga	Dec 2	" Bunder Abbas	19
" Bushire	4	" Muscat	21
" Koweit	6	" Guadur	23
" Fao	8	" Kurrachee	28
" Mahomerah	6	Arrive BOMBAY	29
Arrive BUSREH	7		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will be leaving the Port for Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, and an Extra Steamer every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 340 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. M. Bevis, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 14th November 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander F. Corsi, R.N.R., will be despatched on MONDAY, the 17th November 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steamer BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. Sanders will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 21st November 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 6	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 6	0 6	0 6

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leave Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leave Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Medows Street, Bombay, 2nd September 1873.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 27th NOVEMBER.

THE S.S. STRATHCLYDE, C. W. Pearson, Commander, 1,351 Tons gross, 1,000 H.P. effective, built expressly for the India trade, will sail as above, taking first-class Passengers only at following rates :—

Fare to Liverpool...Rs. 500.
" Suez ..... " 300.

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be procured on board.

This Vessel has very superior accommodation, and is fitted with Ice-house, Piano, Punkahs, &c., and also carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

The outward passage was accomplished under 31 days, including detention at Malta and in Canal.

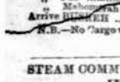
For Passage and further particulars ap. ly to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 8th November 1873.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.



THE Steamer DIDO, 1,235 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 10th December 1873. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE

(Including a liberal Table, exclusive of Wines and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.)

	Cabin.		Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	.....	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	.....	£14-6
To Suez	£28	.....	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 11th November 1873.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,

19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 17th November, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Masagon

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. GEELONG (1,504 Tons, and 250 H.P.), Captain G. J. Basot, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Lyghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Masagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Masagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 10th November 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 18th November, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. MOOLTAN, (2,237 tons and 450 H.P.), Capt. W. W. Fentiman, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not indorsed in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 15th November.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th November 1873.

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY propose to DESPATCH their LARGEST STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to INDIA DIRECT, via the SUEZ CANAL, as follows :—

BOKHARA	2,933 Tons,	November 13th, to Bombay.
POONAH	2,152 Tons,	" 20th, to Calcutta.
HYDASPES	2,984 Tons,	" 27th, to Bombay.

And others to follow :

PASSAGE MONEY TO BOMBAY.

FIRST CLASS	£66
SECOND CLASS	£36

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 31st October 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TOMORROW, THURSDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

10 Bales Grey Shirtings, 7¼ and 9 lbs.
4 Cases White Lappet and Lappet Scarfs.
5 " Cake and Prints.
2 " Colored Handkerchiefs.
1 Photographic Camera by Knight and Sons.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 12th November 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain Ware, a first-rate Cottage Pianoforte by John Broadwood and Son, &c., at the Perseverance House, Mazagon near the P. & O. Co.'s Old Dock.

On SATURDAY next, the 15th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m. precisely, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public Auction, at the Perseverance House, Mazagon, the handsome Household Furniture &c., of W. H. McCann, Esq., the same comprising star cut glassware, white and blue bordered dinner, dessert and breakfast services, electro-plated spoons and forks, epergnes, &c., table and china cut candlesticks, cruet-stand, fish knife and forks, tea set, waiters, &c., ivory-handle best steel table cutlery, and handsome carved Rosewood furniture, such as drawing-room, side, pier, writing, dressing and wash tables, a English mahogany dining table for 8 persons, conversation and reclining couches, drawing-room, easy, pedestal, folding arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, chiffonier, lady's working table, velvet carpet, large carved blackwood bedstead with mattrasses and curtains, camp cot, cloth and gown press, chest of drawers, bedstead, folding screen, a first-rate cottage piano by Broadwood in good order, cheval glasses, bookstands, double and single light plated hanging ground lamps, flower vases, marble figures, bath-room furniture, &c.

No catalogues and the property will be on view from to-morrow.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

Notice is hereby given that Messrs. Crawf rd & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, THIS DAY, Wednesday, the 12th November at 4 P.M., the undermentioned pro erty, by order of the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, viz. Fatmabebee and Saberabebee, wives of Shaik Osman bin Shaik Ebrahim Tabelliar, under the power of sale contained in the mortgage bond made on the 28th day of September 1869 by the said Fatmabebee and Saberabebee, wives of Shaik Osman bin Shaik Ebrahim Tabelliar of the one part, and Bhoha Kering, Moose Bhoha, Hoosha Bhoha bellis, Sheikh Ismail Bhoha Bellis, and Hirabhoy under the name of Bhoha Kering, of the other part :—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the east side of Chimna Butcher Street, in the Sub-district of Bhoiekwhur, formerly as well as now in the occupation of Shaik Georgi alias Jan Mahomed, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3075, assessed by the Assessor under No. 8, containing 1353·9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the Chimna Butcher street, on or towards the west by a sweepers' passage, on or towards the north by the passage abutting on the house of Bereh Ibrahim Summus, and on the south by a passage.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of the undersigned, in Apollo street, Fort, No. 15 ; or at the office of the Auctioneers ; or the same may be inspected at the premises on the day of sale.—Dated this 29th day of October 1873.

MANSUKHLAL M. MUNSHI,
Attorney for Mor pagees.
CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 12th November 1873.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable English Walnut Rosewood and richly open-carved Blackw od Household Furniture, magnificent Plated 6, 8, 10, 12, 18, and 24 light Chandeliers by Na-b, handsome Pier Glasses with Console Tables, hanging Lustres, handsome Gilt Table Candelabras, valuable Clocks, a first-rate large Safe by Marvin and C., rich Carpets, handsome Vases, Table Ornaments, best plated rich Crockery and Glass ware, &c., at No. 9, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th, and TOMORROW, THURSDAY the 13th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the above-named place, by order of Hajee Ebrahim bin Hajee Abdool Cadur Jittakee and Haee Shaik Hussoon bin Goolam Mohidin Rogay, the Trustees of a certain Indenture of Settlement, dated the 23rd January 1871, and with the sanction of the High Court of Bombay, the valuable Household Furniture, the same comprises rich plain ware, dinner and dessert services, best plated wares, such as 4-water curry dishes, cruet and egg frames, tea set, tea-and-bask ts, round salvers, a mahogany case containing a set of electro-plated 3 cons and forks, table and chamber candlesticks, a first-rate double-barrelled gun by "W. Watson and Son," richly carved furniture, such as a set of dining tables in 5 pieces, sideboard, dining-room chairs, plated double-branched wall shades, glass-bottomed lamps, rich and richly carved circular tables with marble tops, English mahogany and richly carved conversation and devan couches, handsome gilt drawing-room chairs, rich hall carpets, long 18-cent 8, 10, 12, 18, and 24 light chandeliers, handsome plated arcand l lamps made to order, splendid pier glasses with console tables, hand some gilt table candelabras, water colour paintings, gilt teapoys, handsome rosewood chiffoniers, pier tables, handsome regulation going 14 day clocks, mechanical picture, a first-rate large musical box playing 10 tunes with drum, bells and harmonium, rich vases and table ornaments, panorama bells or ox-bells, English brass bedsteads, mahogany and Ceylon-made writing-table, English mahogany cupboard, a handsome cheval glass, walnut-wood chest of drawers, a first-rate large iron safe by Marvin & Co., chairs, large rich jars, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsom Household Furniture, best plated rich Crockery and Glass ware (if not previous ly disposed of by private contract), a handsome Landau, well-made built light Open Carriage with a pair of handsome fast-trotting Bay Arab Carriage Horses, and a set of English Harness, Hands, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On SATURDAY, 22nd instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his Residence, at the above-mentioned places, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of Lieut.-Colonel Creagh.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of the Tannery at Dharavee, near Mahim, lately in the possession of and worked by Hajee Mahomed Cassum Tuker Mahomed & Co. with all the skins, hides, utensils, &c., contained therein.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd December, at 2 o'clock P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, by order of W. Watson, Esq., the Receiver appointed by the High Court of Judicature, the following, viz. :—

The Tannery, a large quantity of tanned goat and sheep skins, tanned cow hides, wood-en tubs, iron pots, beam scale with weights, iron scrapers, buckets, iron pipes, water meters, gunnies, cart with bullocks, a cow and 2 calves, and sundry other articles.

The property, skins, &c., are now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant at noon, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Tucker Ruse ye Jadowjee Esq., the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Sha Madun Tezsey and Sha Vurdmon Nensey, he mortgagor :—

First :—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the north side of the Mussid Bunder Cross Road, and on the west side of Khunda Street or Israel Molla Cross Lane, within the sub-district of Bholeshwur, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six hundred and thirteen square yards and eight-ten ths of a square yard, or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Israel Molla on the west by property of Goverbhoy Seetha, on the north partly by the said Israel Molla Cross Lane, and partly by a sweepers' passage from the said Madun Tezsey and Vurdmon Nensey, and on or towards the south by the said Mussid Bunder Cross Road, which said piece of ground is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 984, 986, 988, 989, 1001, 1004, 1005, 1039, 1061, and 1145, and which said messuage is numbered by the Collector of assessment under No. 44.

Secondly—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Chambar Wada first Row or Israel Molla Cross Lane, or otherwise Khunduck Street, in the sub-district of Bholeshwur, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and six square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east and west by properties called Chambar Wada first Row, or Israel Molla Cross Lane, otherwise Khunduck Street, on the north by the property of Seemjee Israel Mestry, and on the south by the house of Madun Tezsey and Vurdmon Nensey, which said piece of land is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 980 and 1061, and which said house is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 41.

Thirdly :—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house at nding thereon, situate on the west side of Chambarwada first Row, otherwise Israel Molla Cross Lane, otherwise Khunduck Street, in the sub-district of Bholeshwur in the Island of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement two hundred and fifty-four square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of the late Mareckjee Nusserwanjee, deceased, on the north partly by the house of the said Madun Tezsey and Vurdmon Nensey, and on the south partly by the house of Khoja Goolmahomed Nathabhoy, and partly by the house of the said Madun Tezsey and Vurdmon Nensey, and which said piece of land is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 1,035, and 1,039, and which said house and premises are registered by the Collector of Assessment under No. 40.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 12th November 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER. No. 7, MEADOW STREET.

TO BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE.

AUCTION SALE of the Steamer Pehlwan, near Iron Works at Moody Bay.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst. at 4 o'clock P.M., BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction, without reserve, at the Moody Bay, the Paddle Steamer Pehlwan of 97 Tons, and 40 horse-power, built in Liverpool in 1864. She was thoroughly overhauled and a false new keel was put on and fresh iron plates fixed in January 1873. She may be seen at the Moody Bay. She may be sold with all her equipages including ship's furniture &c., together with all the stores that may be on board at the time of sale.

25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale. For further particulars, apply to the Undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

The Property of a Gentleman.

One Brown Whaler Gelding with black points, goes quiet in single and double harness ; Price Rs. 300. Can be seen a few hours' notice to the Undersigned.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 12th November 1873.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO. 40, Meadow Street.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock p.m., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40 :—

A quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, containing T. cloth, madapollams, scarfs, lappets, and other fancy piece goods.

6 Cases eau-de-cologne, 10 bales corks, 19 barrels yellow colour.

A quantity of Blackwood, household and office furniture, consisting of different sort of writing tables, round carved table, chairs, screens, teapoys, lamps and pots of plants, &c.

1 Large iron coal weighing scale.

AUCTION SALE of a very valuable landed property at Military Square Lane, Fort.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of November 1873, at 4 o'clock P.M., Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Nanajee Cruttna Lond, the following immoveable property, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in a certain indenture of mortgage, dated the 8th day of May 1871 :—

All that piece or parcel of ground, with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling houses thereon erected and built, situate, lying and being on the north side of the Military Square, otherwise Military Lane, Fort, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, in the Island of Bombay, and now in the occupation of Mrs. J. Mackenzie and others, and containing by admeasurement 292 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on the east by the house of the late Mareckjee Nusserwanjee, deceased, on the west by the house of the late Jehangeer and Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Wadia, respectively, deceased, on the north by the prope ty of Cursetjee Jewanjee, and on the south by the Military Square, otherwise Military Lane aforesaid ; which said piece of ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 59, and which said messuage or dwelling-house is assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 15.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Ghandhibhoy J. Modly, Mortgagee's solicitor, at his office, No. 31, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be taken at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 12th November 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 12th NOV. 1873, FOR FAMILIES ONLY.

SOLOMON'S SWORD,

OR

NOORANEE THE INNOCENT,

AND THE OPERA OF

LEILA AND MEJNOON.

RESERVED SEATS ..... Rs. 3.

Tickets to be had of Messrs. COOPER & Co., Meadow Street ; Messrs. DORABJEE JAMSEJEE & Co., Kalbadevi ; and at the GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

Performance commencing at 8-30 P.M.

N.B.—These Pieces will not be repeated for Families.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. CERDIC arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND their BILL of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Boat-ers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Co dic.

Bombay, 11th November 1873.

ANY PERSONS INDEBTED TO or HAVING CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late LIEUTENANT-COLONEL D. T. ANDERSLEY, Pension Paymas er, Bombay Staff Corps, are requested to forward the same to the Undersigned within one month from this date, after which no notice will be taken thereof.

H. F. BOLTON, Lieut. Colonel,
Bombay Staff Corps, President of the Committee of Adjustment.

Marine Lines, Bombay, 10th November 1873.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—An ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION, for the consideration of the BUDGET of the Town's Council and the Municipal Commissioner for the year 1874, will be held at the Municipal Offices, at half-past 2 P.M., on THURSDAY, the 13th instant.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Secretary, Town Council.

11th November 1873.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the BOMBAY YACHT CLUB will be held, at 4-30 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 18th November, at No. 3, Rampart Row.

F. D. PARKER,
Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY CRICKET CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CLUB, which was postponed from last WEDNESDAY, will be HELD THIS AFTERNOON, in the Club ent, on the Esplanade, at 5 o'clock. The attendance of Members is particularly requested to consider some important proposed changes.

C. A. W. CAMERON,
Honorary Secretary.

12th November.

SMITH'S PRIVATE HOTEL,

21, MAZAGON ROAD, BYCULLA,

FOR

OFFICERS, GENTLEMEN, AND FAMILIES, TEMPORARILY OR PERMANENTLY STATIONED IN BOMBAY.

MR. and Mrs. SMITH beg to draw the attention of LADIES and GENTLEMEN to their HOTEL, where every comfort and convenience may be obtained at MODERATE CHARGES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that DHUNBAEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, widow of the late Beerjee Deesee, both constituted and carrying on business under the firm of DHUNBAEE, also of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, to SELL to him all that piece or parcel of LAND or GROUND, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house thereon erected and built, situate, lying and being on the east side of Chinch Bunder Road, without the Fort, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement about 220 square yards, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows :—on or towards the east by the Great India Peninsular Railway Company's line, on or towards the west by the public road called Chinch Bunder Road, on or towards the north by the property of Nowrozebas Purshotumdas Mukharjee, and on or towards the south by the house of the said Dhunbaee, widow, and the said premises were formerly in the occupation of Heerjee Hussraj and his tenants, and are at present in the occupation of Bhurmul Ruttonsey and his tenants, and the said land is registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 138, in the name of Heerjee Deesa, and the said house is assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 253. All persons having any claim against the said property by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing, to me, at my Office, No. 43, Meadow Street, within the Fort, with in 14 days from this date, otherwise the purchase will be completed, and all such claims or choices, if any, will be considered as waived and abandoned.—Dated this 11th day of November 1873.

KHUNDERAO MOROJEE,
Purchaser's Solicitor.

MELLIN'S EXTRACT,

FOR PREPARING LIEBEG'S MILK.

Always a large supply on hand at the

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

D. S. KEMP & CO.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT, or ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contussons, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

Wilkinson's Baroscho-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic and Liver Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparill with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

Bombay :

Wholesale and Retail Agents. Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort. Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S

SPECIAL KIT

FOR

OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits	12 0 to		20 0
Overland Suits, All-wool			27 0
Warm Suits (Scotch Tweed)			35 0
Overcoats or Inverness Capes	30 0 to		45 0
Dressing Gowns	8 8 to		23 0
Pyjamas	3 0 to		8 8
Oxford Shirts, each			6 0
White Shirts, each			4 8
Printed Cambric Shirts	4 0 to		4 8
Wove Flannel Shirts (all New Patterns)			7 0
Silk and Wool Shirts			14 8
Spun Silk Shirts			11 0
Cardigan Jacket, very warm			9 8
Under-Vests	3 8 to		6 0
Under Pants	6 0 to		8 0
Overland Trunks	22 0 to		40 0
Best Solid Leather			50 0
Extra Size Leather			65 0
Deck-side Bags			25 0
Black-cloth Circular Tops			22 0
Sovereign Belts			3 4
Tiffin Basket			18 0
Courier Bags	5 0 to		10 8
Soiled Linen Bags	5 0 to		6 0
Scamper Bags			2 0
Hair Brushes in Leather Case, per pair			2 0
Travelling Pillows			2 0
Rug Straps	1 8 to		2 8
Waterproof Suits, complete			23 0
Travelling Caps			3 8
Cholera Belts			3 0
Warm Gloves			2 0
Warm Mufflers			3 0
Gent' Scarfs, Knot or for Pin or Tie	2 0 to		3 8
Paper Collars, per dozen			0 12
Linen Collars, all New Shapes			6 0
Shakespeare, with Coloured Tie attached			6 8
Cotton Socks, per do zen	11 8 to		20 0
Wash Merino, per dozen	15 8 to		25 0
Cambric Handkerchiefs	5 0 to		18 8
Silk Umbrellas			11 4
Long Rugs & Scotch Plaids	15 0 to		30 0
Blankets			11 0
Overland Chairs, best Beech	7 8 to		12 8

A LARGE STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING ALWAYS ON HAND.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN EIGHT HOURS.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

PURE AND SPARKLING

AËRATED WATERS,

MANUFACTURED BY

STEAM POWER.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, direct attention to their list of Aërated Waters, which are prepared with the greatest regard to cleanliness and purity. By the aid of Steam Power these Waters are charged with Gas at the greatest possible pressure, being thus rendered sparkling and agreeable in the highest degree.

Their LEMONADE and other Flavoured Waters are celebrated for their freshness and their delicious taste.

Their TONIC WATER, the demand for which is constantly increasing, is unequalled for its delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine presented in an agreeable form.

	Cash.		Cash
SODA WATER	per doz. 0 12	Aërated Water	per doz. 0 12
TONIC WATER (THE ORIGINAL)	" 1 0	POTASH WATER	" 0 12
SELTZER WATER, introduced by T. & Co.	" 1 0	LITHIA WATER	" 1 8
LEMONADE AND GINGERADE	" 1 0	VICHY WATER	" 1 4

Bottles are charged Rs. 2 per dozen, the same amount being allowed for them when delivered free at our Manufactory.

Mineral, Acid, and Medicated Waters prepared to order.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.

A LARGE AND CHOICE SELECTION OF

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED PER "OVERLAND MAIL" STEAMERS.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

"RIDING HABITS MADE TO ORDER."

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MAD

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER.

EXCHANGE on London has opened for this mail at rather firmer rates than the closing prices of yesterday's quotations.

In Government Securities there has been little doing, and rates are barely maintained.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ..... 1s. 10 7/16d.
Credit Bills, do. ..... 1s. 10¼d. to 9/16d.
Documents, do. ..... 1s. 10¼d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight ..... 1s. 10d. to 1/16d.
Credit, do. ..... 1s. 10 3/16d. to ¼d.
Documents, do. ..... 1s 10 3/16d.
Bank Bills, demand ..... 1s. 9¼d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99⅞
Do demand 100⅛

On Madras 30 days' sight 99⅞
Do. demand ..... 99 15/16 to par

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. 223½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. 116¼
Four & half per cent. 106 13/16
Four per cent. 105
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ... ...103½
15 years' Debenture Loans 109½
10 years' do. do. 105
5 years' do. do. 103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...112
Do. Do. Market Rate 112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 ..... 99½
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872... ...94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond ..... 115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand ..... 4 per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months' ..... 5½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandize ..... 7½ ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. ..... 7½ ,,
Bank Bills ..... 6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper ..... 6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ...Rs. 10 7/8
Carolus 200
Mexican Dollars 222
Five-Franc Pieces 224½
Bar Silver... ... ... 107¼ to 107½
Gold Lee 16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch 17-5
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch 17-5

FREIGHT REPORT.

TUESDAY EVENING.

RATES by steamer to Liverpool dull, little enquiry. By sail we quote £2-5-0, Seeds being the only article offering in any quantity.

London { Cotton ..... / Cases ..... / Seeds ..... } No ships.
Liverpool { Iron Ships Cotton ..... £2 5s. 0d. / Wooden Ships ,, ... 22 0s. 0d. nominal. / Myrabollams ..... £2 0s. 0d. / Oair bills ..... £1 10s. / Seeds ..... £2 5s. 0d. }
Havre ... { Cotton ..... / Coffee ..... } No ship.
Overland Steamers—
London ..... £3 0s. 0d.
Venice ..... £2 15s. 0d.
Trieste ..... £2 15s. 0d. nom.
Liverpool ..... £2 17s. 6d.
Havre Cotton ..... £3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ... { Wheat ..... £2 15s. 0d. / Seeds ..... £2 15s. 0d. / Cotton ..... £2 12s. 6d. to £2 15s. 0d. }
China ... { Steamer Cotton ..... Rs. 20 per ton. / Sailing Ships ..... Rs. 4 per bale nominal }
Calcutta ...Salt ..... Rs. 4 per ton.
Colombo to Bombay ..... Rs. 10 port charges.
Mauritius ..... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

TUESDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER.

MARKET weak for Spinning and Land shares. Bank of Bombay steady.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal Value	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	9 p.ct.	Agra Bank	93
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,460
10,000	500	all	12 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	767½
10,000	500	100	12 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	267½
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	280
40,000	281½	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	281 xd.
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	203
80,000	250	125	8 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	126
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	13 13 0	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	242
.....	£20	10 0 15	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	43 10 0	do.	Ditto	.....
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19 3 1	do.	Do. New Shares	.....

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	2,000	all	Rs. 6	Colaba Land Co	1,380
5,000	150	all	Nil.	Freere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	100
750	2,000	2,000	30p.s.	Mazagon Land	960
4,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	390

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	112½	Alexandra Spinning	1,515
500	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,740
300	2,000	all		Bhowaggur M. & P. Co.	2,000
900	1,000	all	60*	Bombay United	1,315
1,500	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	245
2,500	2,000	all	50p.s	Dhurubsey Spinning	1,190
700	2,000	all	200p.s	Great Eastern	2,700
750	1,000	all		Gowraj Ballo Mills	1,275
1,500	1,000	all	75 p.c	Manockji Petit's	1,410
900	1,000	all	100p.s	Morarjee Spinning	1,305
800	2,500	all	150p.s	Oriental	3,700
600	2,500	400	200p.s	Royal	2,400
500	1,000	1 all	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,500

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	160 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,500
200	2,000	1,100	150ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	800
100	500	all	15 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co	500
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	215
150	12,000	11,000	100ps	Apollo Press Co	5.9 0
200	2,000	all	200ps	Bombay Press Co	1,100
200	500	all	50 p.s	Do New	275
350	1,000	1,000	100 p.s	Broach Cotton Co	650
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,050
500	1,500	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co	4,150
350	2,000	all	250ps	Coot Indian Press Co	2,700
150	8,500	all	300 *	Coot Press Co	5,400
200	2,000	1,800	75 p.c	Framji Cowasji Press Co	425
200	1,000	all	70 p.c	French Press Co	635
200	6,000	6,000	228 ps	Hydraulic Press Co	1,300
150	5,000	1,487	75 p.c	Imperial Press Co	800
200	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	900
125	2,500	750	140 ps	Princeof Wales Press	1,800
200	1,000	all		Sassoon's Press Co	600
400	850	750	135 ps	Scinde Press Co	490
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,075
125	1,500	1,250	Rs. 85	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
150	850	all	80 ps.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
450	1,000	all	90 ps*	Volkart United Press Co.	850 xd

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	13 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,265 xd
1,000	50	all	4 p.c	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	100
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	102
4,000	50	all	1 p.c	Mechanics Build'gs Co.	25
	500	all	45 ps.	Preacher & Co	425
	250	all	40 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	55

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation.		
.....	95	19	...	Bank of China
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market continues quiet, and prices show little or no change. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

1,000 prices Grey Shirtings 40 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs. Rs. 4 11 6
1,000 ,, ,, ,, 40 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs. ,, 4 13 3
500 ,, ,, ,, 40 in. 39 yds. 8½ lbs. ,, 5 11 0
1,200 ,, ,, ,, 40 in. 39 yds. 6 lbs. ,, 4 0 0
900 ,, ,, Jaconets 40 in. 20 yds. 2½ lbs. ,, 2 2 9
1,500 ,, ,, ,, 45 in. 20 yds. 2½ lbs. ,, 2 7 0
3,000 pairs White Dhotees 54 in. 11 yds. ,, 2 5 0
5,200 pieces T. Red Mulls 40 in. 20 yds. ,, 3 12 0

COTTON.

Reuter's of the 10th instant reports the Liverpool market as closing firm, but gives no alteration in prices. Fair Dhollera continues to be quoted at 5½d. per lb. Surats are said to be quiet. The sales of the day amount to 15,000 bales, of which 2500 were Surats. The receipts are given of 8,000 bales, and those at W. S. ports at 17,000. The cotton market here continues very dull, and prices remain barely maintained. There is no demand on European account, and consequently there is no important business doing. The undermentioned are our closing quotations :—

Oomrawuttee ..... Rs. 175 to Rs. 180
Broach, M. G. ..... ,, 180 to ,, 190
Hingunggut ..... ,, 200 to ,, 205
Dholleeah & Bhowaggur ..... ,, 174 to ,, 178
Sawgimel ..... ,, 178 to ,, 182
Comptа & Vingorla ..... ,, 170 to ,, 175

The following purchases are reported to have been made by native firms yesterday :—

100 candies Bhowaggur ..... Rs. 168½-69½
50 ,, New Broach M. G. (10th March) ,, 221

In YARNS and METALS we have heard of no sales.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
11	Cordie (s)	Williams	Liverpool, Oct. 5.
	Necra (s)	Coburn	Liverpool, Oct. 12.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Vibilia (s)	Day	Madras and Calcutta.
	Oorun (s)	Nacoda	Coast and Cutch.
	Pehlwan (s)	Teasdale	Coast and Carwar.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Moultan, to China, &c.
Steamer Kurrachee, to Kurrachee.

DAILY IMPORTS.—11TH NOVEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Killarney, s, 51 cases porter, Eduljee Cursetjee.
Cella, s, 3 packages earthenware, Gungajee Poonja; 2 cases boots, Essubjee Adomjee; 129 bundles and 1,013 bars iron, Lookmanjee Ebramjee Sons.

FROM LONDON.

Coromandel, s, 50 cases claret, J. Neuberg; 15 cases hock, Richard Martin and Co.; 50 cases gins, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Strathclyde, s, 4 cases papers, Escofally Heptcola; 5 cases fuse, Mahomedally Noorbhoy; 6 casks padlocks, 1 case spectacles, and 3 cases feeding bottles, Fuckirmahomed Tyeb; 46 cases time pieces and clocks, Hassom Dada; 8 casks hardware, Esabhoy Tyebally; 50 cases red catalan, D. S. Kemp and Co.; 30 cases hocks, 5 cases claret, and 45 cases champagne, Cutler Palmer and Co.; 1 case oilmanstore, 12 cases biscuits, 27 cases champagne, and 25 cases sherry, Bolton and and Co.; 1 case tobacco, 106 cases oilmanstore, and 2 cases perfumery, Hojee Esmail Fazul.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Esperance, 155 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer & Son.

FROM GENOA.

Persia, s, 30 cases brandy, Bouneville and Sibille.

DAILY EXPORTS—11TH NOVEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Shahjore, 91 packages manjeets, Pardhan Sewjee; 500 bundles galls, Premjee Runchordass; 84 bales cotton, Rewagar Coovergee; 95 bales cotton, R. Angus and Co.; 600 bags linseed, Somjee Veerjee.
Cella, s, 3 cases sandalwood oil, Rehemoobhoy Mahomed; 174 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co.; 1,9 0 packages wet dates, Assanund Anundass; 122 bags wheat, Goculdass Hurjeewan; 41 bales cotton, Dewjeebhoy Goolamhusen Sons and Co.; 900 packages wet dates, Visrambhoy Ebram and Co.
Arthur, s, 500 bundles galls, Premjee Runchordass; 32 bales wool, Jevandass Premjee; 50 bales wool, Hurrydass Gangjee; 125 bales cotton, Lallchund Ramdasyall; 60 bales wool, J. O. Yajnik.
Geelong, s, 50 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.; 30 bales wool Mahomedbhoy Corjee.
Strathclyde, s, 1,009 bundles galls, Premjee Runchordass; 195 cwts. horns, Nanseybhoy Gangjee; 60 tons old iron, Johnson and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Geelong, s, 14 bales skins, Cassumbhoy Nanjee; 75 pieces E. teeth, Carrimbhoy Alloobhoy; 100 bales coir yarn, Eduljee Nesserwanjee; 81 pieces E. teeth, Muguibhoy Hurrybhaukeer.

FOR HONGKONG.

Moultan, s, 6 packages almonds and 7 packages khismiss, Mouud Nuthoo; 30 bales twist, Pallonjee Bomanjee; 95 bales cotton, S. Taylor and Co., 113 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 9.

Cadell, Sub-Lieutenant, 3rd Regiment, on duty, from Poona.

NOVEMBER 10.

Purvis, Major, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Loch, Major, Light Cavalry, on leave, from Poona.
Fagan, Lieutenant-Colonel, 2nd Regiment N. I., on duty, from Sattara.
Andrews, Surgeon Major, Bengal Medical Department, on duty, from Scalkote.
Bateson, Surgeon Major, Bengal Civil Surgeon, to appear before a medical board, from Umballa.
Geoghegan, Quarter Master, 25th K. O. Borderers, to appear before a medical board, from Jubbulpore.

DEPARTURES—NOVEMBER 10.

Fagan, Lieutenant-Colonel, 2nd Regiment N. I., on duty, to Aden.

NOVEMBER 11.

Davis, Surgeon, Bengal Army Medical Department, on dut , to Calcutta.
Burgess, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Matheran.
Smith, Major, 18th Regiment, N. I., to join, to Rajkote.
Hitchins, Lieutenant, 2nd Queen's, on duty, to Poona.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, November 8.)

Mr C A Hacker, Asst in the Geological Survey of India, returned, on the forenoon of the 15th ultimo, from privilege leave.
Mr E M Palmer availed himself, on the forenoon of the 27th Oct 1873, of the privilege leave granted to him.
Mr H A Mangles is appointed to be a Director of the Bank of Bengal.
Mr H A Mangles resumed charge of the Office of Accountant General, Bengal, before noon, on the 5th Nov 1873.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—
Maj Genl Sir C Reid, K C B, of the Bengal Staff Corps, to the Divisional Staff of the Army, to fill an existing vacancy on the establishment.
With reference to G G O No. 850 of 1873, it is notified that no reduction will be made in the pay of teachers and monitresses who were actually holding their appointments when that order was published.
Lieut Col (Brev Col) R D Macpherson, of the Bl S C, Depy Comry General,—date of arrival at Bombay, 30th Oct 1873.
Lieut Col J T Watson, of the Bl S C,—date of arrival at Bombay, 20th Oct 1873.
Maj J T Bushby, of the Bl S C, Depy Comr, 3rd Class, Hyderabad,—date of arrival at Bombay, 30th Oct 1873.
Surg Maj J B Collison, of the Medical Department,—date of arrival at Bombay, 23rd Oct 1873.
Capt (Brev Maj) F M Birch, of the Bl S C, Asst Comr, 1st Class Punjab,—date of arrival at Bombay, 26th Oct 1873.
Capt R C R Cliff rd, of the Bl S C, 3rd Squadron Officer, 2nd Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force,—date of arrival at Bombay, 26th Oct 1873.
Capt F H Thomas, of the General List, Infantry, Sub-Asst Comy Genl, 2nd Class,—date of arrival at Bombay, 22nd Oct 1873.
Capt A W R Becher, of the General List, Cavalry, Adjt, 16th Bengal Cavalry,—date of arrival at Bombay, 23rd Oct 1873.
Capt J Muller, of the Bl S C, 3rd Squadron Officer, 1st Regt Central India Horse,—date of arrival at Bombay, 30th Oct 1873.
Capt W P Thomkins, R E, Ex Engr, 2nd Grade, D P W Br tish Burmah,—date of arrival at Bombay, 30th Oct 1873.
Capt J Scence, of the Bl S C, Depy Supt, 2nd Grade, Revenue Survey Department,—date of arrival at Bombay, 30th Oct 1873.
Capt R S Robertson, of the Bl S C, Brigade Major on the Establishment,—date of arrival at Bombay, 3 th Oct 1873.
The following promotions by Brevet are made from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BREVET.—To be Captains.

Lieut William Henry Browne,—20th Oct 1873.
Lieut George William Beresford,—26th Oct 1873.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

Capt F A Wilson, Guardian and Tutor to H H the Nawab of Jowrah returned, on the 24th instant, from privilege leave and assumed charge of the duties of his Office from Lieut E L Durand on the forenoon of the day.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE.

The following temporary arrangements are made :—
Maj W Hill, offg Depy Comr, Mysore District, to officiate as Comr, Nundidroog Division.
Capt F Cummins, Offg Depy Comr, Hassan District, to be Offg Depy Comr, Mysore District, during Maj Hill's absence, till further orders.
Capt E Shaw, Asst Comr, 3rd Class, to officiate as Depy Comr, Hassan District.
Capt C S Blair, Asst Comr, 3rd Class, is, as a temporary measure, appointed to officiate as a Town and Cantonment Magt, Bangalore, vice Maj E D Gompertz, appointed by the Government of India to be Depy Insp Genl of Police in Mysore.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr A I P Jones, Asst Engr, appointed to this Circle by Inspr Genl, Military Works, reported his arrival to the Ex Engr, L bore D vision Military Works, to which Division he has been posted on the forenoon of 23rd Oct 1873.
Maj C M Browne, R E, Asst to the Chief Engr for Military Works, is appointed to officiate as a Supg Engr in the Mil tary Works Branch, with effect from the date on wh ch he assumed ch ge of the 2nd Circle, Military Works.
The undermentioned gentlemen, who have been appointed from the Indian Civil Engineering College at Cooper's Hill by H M's Secy of State as Asst Engrs, 2nd Grade, are posted as follows :—
Mr J Benton and Mr W de W Peel, to the Punjab Irrigation Branch.
Mr C W Hodson and Mr R A Way, to the Northern Bengal Railway.
Mr R G Kennedy and Mr C A Mills, to Bengal.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are made in the Junior Department of the Topographical Survey of India from the dates specified :—
Mr A James, Asst Surveyor, 2nd Grade, attached to the Eastern Division, Central Provinces Survey, to 1st Grade, from the 1st Sept 1873.
Mr H T Kitchen, Asst Surveyor, 3rd Grade, attached to No 5 Bh pal and Malwa Survey, to 2nd Grade, from the 1st Nov 1873.
Mr F E Wardle, Asst Surveyor, 4th Grade, attached to No 7 Rajpoot-ana and Simla Survey, to 3rd Grade, from the 1st Sept 1873.
Mr C T Templeton, Asst Sur veyor, 4th Grade, attached to No 1 Gwalior and Central India Survey, to 3rd Grade, from the 1st Sept 1873.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

The following promotions are made with effect from 1st of Oct 1873 :—
Mr T Kinney, Asst Surveyor, 3rd Grade, to be an Asst Surveyor of the 2nd Grade.
Mr A Bryson, Asst Surveyor, 4th Grade, to be an Asst Surveyor of the 3rd Grade.

NEEMUCH (STATE) RAILWAY.

Mr F H Landon, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, returned from leave on the afternoon of the 28th Oct 1873, and is posted to the 1st Division, Neemuch (State) Railway.
Mr J F Cockburn, Ex Engr, 2nd Grade, took over, and Capt A E Downing Ex Engr, 3 d G ade, made over charge of the 1st Div sion, Neemuch (State) Railway, on the 1st Nov 1873.
Ex Engr Mr J span reported his return from privilege leave on the forenoon of the 27th Oct.
Mr H Leonard, Chief Engr, Punjab Northern (State) Railway, returned to duty fr m privilege leave and took over charge of the Office of Chief Engr, Punjab Northe n (State) Railway, from Mr G J H Glinn on the forenoon of the 25 h Oct 1873.
Mr G J H Glinn, Offg Supg Engr, took over charge of the Rawlpindee District from Mr W J Galwey, Ex Engr, on the forenoon of the 25th Oct 1873.

WESTERN R JPOOTANA RAILWAY SURVEYS.

Mr G R Clarke, Ex Engr, reported his return to Muty at Ajmere from privilege leave on the foreno n of the 28 h instant.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

Mr C S Warwick Store-keeper, 1st Grade, received charge of the Kotri Shores Depot and Magazine from Mr H P Edwards on he 22nd instant, assuming char e of the duti s of the Princi a Store-keeper on the same date.
Mr D C Gordon, Dep ty Controller, Indus Valley (State) Railway, reported his return from privilege and departmental leave granted him on the forenoon of Oct 27th, taking over charge of his office from Mr Geo A James, Asst, 1st G ade.
Mr M Rayn , Supg Engr, 3rd Grade, reported his return from privilege and departmental leave on the afternoon of Oct 30th, receiving charge of the Moultan District from Capt A C B W ther Offg Supg Engr.
Mr J Ellis, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Sutlej Bridge Division to the Indus Bridge Division.
Mr D G Ottley, Asst Engr 1st Grade, is transferred from the Moultan District to the Sutlej Bridge Division, with effect from 1s Oct 1873.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's establishment :—
Mr n B Stenhouse to be Agent of the Mirzapore Branch.
Mr F M Young, of Head Office to be Acting Accountant at Lucknow Branch, in room of Mr Maxwell Logan, appointed Acct at Nagpore.
A Branch of the Bank has been opened at Mouufferpore, in Tirhoot, under the management of Mr G Mackilligin.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, November 5.)

Mr. Frederick William Joseph Rees, B A, in appointed to be a member of the Central Examination Committee.
Under Section 85 of Act VII of 1871 (the Indian Emigration Act), the Lieut Govr has authorized F F W J Rees, B A, Offg Joint-Mag and Depy Colr, 24-Pergunnahs, to perform the duties and exercise the power of the Mag of the district under that Act. Mr Rees is appointed to be Chairman of the South Suburban Town Municipality.
Mr John Barlow, on leave, is appointed to be an Asst to the Mag and Colr of Gya, b t to continue to officiate as a Joint-Mag and depy Colr of the Second Grade.
Mr John Edward Becher Jeffery, in charge of the Serampore Division, is appointed, under Section 4, Act V (B C) of 1871, to be a Drainage Commissioner for carrying out the provisions of that Act, with effect from the 26th July last.
Charles Dicken-on Fie d, M A and L L D, Offg Additional District and Sessions Judge of Hooghly and the 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed also to officiate temporarily as district and sessions Judge of Hooghly during Mr H T Prinsep's absence on du y.
Mr James Austin Bourdillon, Offg Joint-Mag and Depy Colr, in charge of the Jehanabad Division in Gya, is vested with the powers of a Colr under Act X for the purpose of taking up lands for the Jehanabad Lock-up, and Jehanabad and Urwal Road.
Mr Anthony Patrick MacDonnell, B A, Asst Mag and Colr, recently posted to the Patna Division, is appointed to have temporary charge of the Durbhungah Division in Tirhoot.
Mr Andrew William Cochran, Asst Mag and Colr, in temporary charge of Durbhungah, is appointed to have charge of the Motihoo-nee Division in Tirhoot.
Mr Henry Blunt Beames, Depy Mag and Depy Colr, recently transferred to the Patna Division, is appointed to have charge of the Nowada Division in Gya.
The Hon F F Wyman has resigned his seat in the Lieut-Govr's Council for making Laws and Regulations.
Mr Henry Maxwell Reily, 16th Regt of Police, on special duty in the Garo Hills, is allowed privilege leave for one month and nine days.
Mr Edward Alfred Vines, Dist Supt of Police, Pubna, is allowed two years' leave of absence.
The services of the Rev C C T Fagan, Chaplain of St Paul's Cathedral, are placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government.
The services of the Rev. John Stephenson, returned from furlough, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the N W Provinces.
Sub-Asst Surgn Haran Chunder Das, a supernumerary at the Presidency, is appoint d temporarily to assist Surgeon S Bonnerjee, offg Civil Surgeon, Chittagong Hill Tracts, during his illness and that of his Assistant.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr W B Clark, Asst Engr, First Grade, attached to the Second Calcutta Division, is allowed privilege leave for three months.
Lieut R C McKenzie, Ex Engr, Fourth Grade, assumed charge of the Dinagepore and Maldah districts on the 8th Oct 1873, afternoon.
Mr J S Carey Asst Engr, First Grade, joined the Moorshedabad District on the 5th Oct 1873, before noon, on return from privilege leave.
Mr T Beatty, Asst Engr, Second Grade, joined the Moorshedabad District on the 12th Oct 1873, afternoon.
Mr G Prussia, Asst, Second Grade, attached to the Central Office of Accounts, Bengal, passed in the Lower Standard on the 6th Oct 1873.
Mr J A Price, Asst Engr, Second Grade, attached to the Third Calcutta Division, passed in the Colloquial Hindustance on the 25th Oct 1873.
Mr C Fourarces, Ex Engr, Third Grade, received charge of the Dehree Worshop Division on the forenoon of the 22nd Oct 1873 from Mr F Dejoux, who officiated as Ex Engr of that Division during Mr Fourarces' a sence.
Mr T B Roberts, Asst Engr, First grade, Brahminee Division, passed in the Departmental Standard on the 18th October 1873.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Chuckrata, 1st November 1873.

The Board of Examiners, Fort William, have declared the undermentioned candidates to have passed on the 6th and 7th Oct 1873, the tests specified agreeably to Section 23, Bengal Army Regulations :—

High Proficiency in Hindee.

Lieut J Abercrombie, 7th N I.
Sanskrit under para 2407, Bengal Army Regulations.
Capt A C Toker, 18th N I.

Higher Standard in Hindoostanee.

Lieut A F Fletcher, 81 Ay, Lieut G Hawkes, 2 19th Foot, Lieut H G Newkes, R A, Capt N C Ramsay, 25th Foot, Lieut W H Frith, D 19th R A.
Maj J B Saunders, late 4th European Light Cavalry, is at his own request transferred from Fort William to Meerut, for general duty, and will join the latter station on the expiration of his present leave.
Capt R E Cane, D Battery 8th Bgde R A, is directed to proceed at once from Allahabad to Rawulpindee, to do duty with H Battery of that brig de to tray l at the public expense.
Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, Lieut J H G Browne, B Battery F Bgde R H A is directed to proceed to England, and join the Staff College :—
1-5th Foot—Lieut G W Harg eave.
5th Foot—Capt F Barnston.
That part of G O C C noted the 24th July 1873, p 295, directing the undermentioned officers to proceed to England, to join the regiment-l depot, is hereby cancelled :—
1-17th Foot—Lieut G L Field.
37th Foot—Lieut (now Capt) H E Gaulter.
Lieut W E Gilbert.
41st Foot—Capt N Montgome y.
42nd Foot—Lieut J Bennett.
Vety Surgn G A A Oliver, A Bgde R H A, is directed to proceed from Scalkote to Allahabad, to take veterinary charge of the horses of C Battery 16th Bgde going to Benares. To travel at the public expense.
The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—
6th Foot, (1st Battalion)—Lieut W E G Forbes, to Bombay, for one month from date of quitting regiment, to appear before a medical board.
17th Foot, (1st Battalion—Lieut A L Creasy, to Bombay, for one month from date of quitting regiment, to appear before a medical board.
36th Foot—Lieut G S Eyre, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.
45th Foot—Lieut H M Mason, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.
92nd Foot—Lieut J M Grant, to port of embarkation, for one month from date of leaving regiment; and thence to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.
108th Foot.—Lieut F E Aylmer, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.
109th Foot—Local Capt A Hoyes to remain in England, on private affairs, from the 4th January to the 4th Oct 1874, in extension.
Staff Corps—Lieut Coll A Combe, from the 25th Sept to the date of his decease.
Capt H W Sh ubridge, (attached to the 17th Bengal Cavalry,) from the 28th Aug to 30th Sept, to Murree, and the adjacent hills, on medical certificate.
Capt G E J Mailman, 1st Wing Subaltern 3rd N I), to Calcutta, from the 1st Dec to the 31st Jan 1874, on urgent private affairs.
Lieut C E Gubbins, (2nd Wing Subaltern 11th N Iy), to remain at N rnee Tal, from the 15th Oct to the 30th Nov, on medical certificate, in extension of p rvilege leave.
Lieut S V Gor on, (Qr Mr 23rd N I) to remain at Murree, from the 2 d o 4 to the 31st Oct on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868.
British Medical Department—Surgn Major J C Knipe, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.
Bengal Cavalry—Lieut Coll G A Galloway, to remain at Mussoorie, on p ivate affairs, from the 15th to the 22nd Oct in extension.
Bengal Infantry—Lieut Coll G C Lloyd, (d ing duty at Sealkote), to Landour, from the 10th Ju y to the 15th Oct, on private affairs
General List Infantry—Capt A J T Welchman, (attached to the 10th Bengal Cavalry) from the 14th to the 19th Aug in extension of privilege leave, to enable him to rejoin.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.		Mail closes.	Arrival at packet.
United Kingdom	Nov.	17	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,,	18	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,,	21	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	,,	15	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
China	,,	15	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,,	24	5-30 P.M.	6 30 P.M.
Zanzibar	,,	24	5-30 P.M.	6 30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.
Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.
Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.
Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.
The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.
Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.
Teh postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz.	Revised Rate Annas Pics.	Annas Pics.
Austria, Luxemburg German States,	8	8	8 0
Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8	8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9	4	9 0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served, through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter not ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.
The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindis is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conformin g conditions, be forwarded via Southampton
The Overland Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

	7 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday	Nov. 17	Monday	Dec. 8
,,	,, 24	,,	,, 15
,,	Dec. 1	,,	,, 22
		,,	,, 29

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

14th Nov. 1873.	28th Nov. 1873.	15th Dec. 1873.
17th ,, ,,	1st Dec. ,,	*22nd ,, ,,
*21st ,, ,,	*9th ,, ,,	29th ,, ,,
24th ,, ,,	8th ,, ,,	29th ,, ,,
	12th ,, ,,	29th ,, ,,

*Persian

CHUTNEY PAPERS.

(*By the author of Parisiana.*)

GLIMPSES AT THE MAGAZINES—A WARNING TO NATIVE STUDENTS.

IN *Temple Bar*, lately, a well known Oxonian has ventilated his crotchet—a fulsome and utterly exaggerated admiration of Spenser—in an article entitled "*The Cycle of English Song.*" He might be allowed to cherish his monomania, but he at the same time disparages Chaucer, and to prove his case cites two parallel passages which follow :

CHAUCER.

The builder oak and eke the hardy ash.
.....
The sailing fir, the cypress death to plain (mourn) ;
.....
The Olive of Peace, and eke the drunken vine !
The victor palm, the laurel too divine !

Now (says the Oxonian in *Temple Bar*), listen to Spenser, and mark with what proud majesty he amplifies and embellishes the idea :

SPENSER.

The sailing pine, the cedar proud and tall ;
.....
The *builder oak*, sole king of forests all,
The aspen good for staves the cypress *funeral*,
.....
The laurel meed of mighty conquerours
.....
The fruitful olive and the Platane round, (!)
.....

We have not space for the whole of the extracts. Now again, says our infatuated Oxonian (who does not by the bye seem to care to trace Spenser's allegory the chief beauty of the Poet, longwinded though it be), "Compare the two ;" and he likens Chaucer's verses beside Spenser's, to "stuttering," "tottering" and calls Spenser's "speaking walking," &c., &c., *ad nauseum*.

Now if our Indian graduates occasionally read our magazines as they do, what must they think of the literary dish here set before them !

Here is an Oxford professor whose blind fancy for a particular Poet (and Spenser has many, many merits) leads him to class a far greater one, Chaucer, as a "child" in comparison with a "youth." To prove his case he picks out of Spenser the very worst lines (plagiarisms too), which he ever wrote, and, as if we were utter monomaniacs like himself, tells us to fall down and admire !

Istly—Then Spenser has plagiarised the two vigorous expressions "*Builder oak*" and "*Sailing pine*" directly from Chaucer, his master, because he admired him as the Oxonian never can or could. But unfortunately he spoils all the other verses which he reverently tries to imitate. The cypress fit to mourn over the dead :—

"... The cypress death to plain (mourn)

he changes into

..... the cypress *funeral*.

"*al*" *long* to rhyme with "all" in the line above it. "The Olive of Peace !" (Chaucer) is the beautiful description of a no less lovely legend ; it is perfect. Spenser substitutes—"The *fruitful* olive," which is only fit for a gardener's chronicle. Chaucer concludes with a verse which has become famous for its absolute perfection as grand as Shakespeare's, as perfectly English as any line of Goldsmith, Campbell, or Rogers; as perfectly *modern* English as any of Coleridge's, Byron's, or Tennyson's ; perhaps as perfect a line as was ever penned ! It looks fresh and intelligible as if writ yesterday on the banks of Windermere ! Here it is (it is nearly 400 years old):—

"The victor palm, the laurel too—divine !
(*Chaucer.*)

This Spenser changes into—

"The laurel, meed of mighty conquerours."

(*'yours' to rhyme with paramours in the line below it*), and this our crass Oxonian calls the "full sweep of the mature wing" (!) He is utterly innocent of knowing what poetry is ! Really we must warn our "Young India" against the ignorance of much of the poetic *criticism* (?) of the magazines, aye and of the schools, too ! It is written for the most part by men who know much of literature but nothing of poetry. Poets don't teach literature as a rule, or write criticism of poetry. Would they did ! It is well that our Indian students of the humanities should be put on their guard.

A writer in *London Society* notices an Oxford pamphlet, which is called by some such name as a "Poetical Cookery Book," and which professes to show that all modern poetry can be "concocted according to receipt" like cookery.

He then proceeds to describe some of the peculiar plots of our modern authors, bespatters them all from Byron and Shelley to Tennyson and Browning, and thinks apparently that any one who takes up one of his "receipts" could write an Idyll of the King. Perhaps he thinks *he* could himself !

This is the way flippant men turn anything to ridicule !

"Give a receipt and the thing is done !"

Is it ? Try

No. 1. Given a stupid old Italian novelette ; can any one but Shakespeare make Romeo and Juliet out of it ?

No. 2. Take three old women, an old king, an ambitious virago, and a cowardly henpecked husband and murderer ; can any one but Shakspere make Macbeth out of these ingredients ?

No. 3. Take a prince, a ghost, and an uncle ; can you make Hamlet ? &c., &c., *ad infinitum*.

We are indeed sorry that magazine articles of this flippant and one-sided character should find their way into respectable publications.

PARISIANA.

Mr. JAMES TAYLOR.

WE are now able to confirm the statement, copied yesterday from a contemporary, regarding the nomination of the Sheriff of Bombay for 1874. Amongst the many matters of greater or less importance, settled by H. E. Sir Philip Wodehouse before his departure on tour, was that of appointing Mr. James Taylor, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce and Honorary Secretary of the Asiatic Society, to the Shrievalty for the forthcoming year. Mr. Taylor ranks amongst the oldest European residents of Bombay, and is a citizen who has always taken an active and useful part in the public affairs of the city. His personal acquaintance in past years with many notable men, his very considerable knowledge of modern Indian history, and often shrewd judgment on the course of public policy, have not seldom rendered him of much service to men occupying more prominent positions in public life. At all times his independence and impartiality have been marked; and in respect to the post now so suitably conferred upon him by our present Governor, nothing can be more certain than that the favour shown must have been without any solicitation, either direct or indirect, on the recipient's part. It has been remarked that this year would be the turn for a native gentleman as Sheriff, but we feel sure our native friends will almost universally approve the selection His Excellency has made.—*Times of India.*

MILK WITHOUT WATER.—The indignation meeting held by the milkmen at Exeter Hall is perhaps one of the most satisfactory evidences which have yet been afforded of the efficient working of the new Adulteration Act. It is easy to conceive an ideal milkman whose principles are as pure as the fluid in his pails, but it is hardly possible to imagine such a model tradesman becoming indignant at the institution of inspectors and public analysts. On the contrary, we might picture such a person smiling calmly at a copy of the Act, or folding his arms at the first appearance of an "inspector," in complacent anticipation of a coming triumph. But these metropolitan tradesmen made no attempt to conceal their chagrin at the new plan of looking into the quality of their milk, and in revenge have proclaimed open war with their customers in the shape of a threat to inflict a rise of five-and-twenty per cent. on the price of the article. Of course nobody can know so well as themselves where the shoe pinches : but it requires no special knowledge of the milk trade to perceive that the "pinch" in this case is simply the denial of the right to sell something as milk which is not milk at all. It is true that excited orators at the meeting placed their movement upon the higher grounds of an Englishman's liberties ; and judging from some of the orations reported it would appear that some patriotic dairymen have a notion that nothing less than "Magna Charta" and the Bill of Rights" are involved in the question of the free play of their pump-handles. But really the only "interference with trade which the law occasions is the occasional sealing up of a sample of milk purchased with full warning to the milkman that it will be analyzed—in his presence if he wishes it. On the whole it would perhaps have been more discreet if the dairyman had raised their prices without giving any reasons ; but it is consolatory to reflect that housekeepers will suffer no harm. Milk, it appears, is henceforth to be 5d. instead of 4d. a quart ; but after all people who prefer cheapness to quality can still get their milk-pails filled at the old rate by simply performing for themselves that diluting process which hitherto has generally been left to the milkmen.—*Graphic.*

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJCOTE, 8TH NOVEMBER.

THE expedition against the outlaws in the western and southern districts has resulted in the apprehension of six of the gang, two of whom are said to be actual Wagheers. This feat was accomplished by the Nowanuggur "geest" or patrol, who were acting under Captain Salmon's orders. There appears to have been a skirmish, in which two sepoys of the Nowanuggur Seebundy were killed and a jemadar wounded. The force sent out against the "Deeda" outlaws was also successful, as I hear four or five of that gang were apprehended by the Cutch police.

Mr. Peile has left for the districts : he will stay for a few days at Morbee, to hear and decide upon an unfortunate dispute that has arisen between one of the joint managers and the Ranee.

Another case has been decided in the Rajisthanik Sabha during this week. It is one that had been disposed of by Government upwards of a year ago, but on one of the parties dissatisfied, and re-addressed the Political Agent, Government ordered that it be put into the Purdhan Court, in which tribunal, after exhaustive inquiry, the decision that had already been passed by Government was upheld.

Our Officiating Civil Surgeon, Dr. Sexton, is about leaving for Poona, on being placed in medical charge of H. M.'s 8th Regiment N. I. This gentleman's transfer is very much regretted by all sections of the community, and chiefly by the poor, to whom he was extremely kind. It is, I may say, a public misfortune for Rajoote that such a skilful, humane, and attentive medical officer is about leaving us, and I am sure I am expressing the sentiments of the entire community, when I say that one and all heartily wish him God-speed and a happy and successful career in life.

An old inhabitant of this place named Keshowlall Bugwanlall, who was for the last five years employed as manager of the Wulleh State, which he had vastly improved, died suddenly last night from an attack of apoplexy. Dr. Sexton was called in immediately he was attacked, and notwithstanding all the attention paid to him, he expired about 3 A.M., and about an hour after his remains were removed for cinneration.

The Native Artillery left for Aden via Porebunder on the 4th, under command of Captain Candy.

The Reverend Mr. Oliveira, R. C. Chaplain, arrived yesterday from Bhooj on visitation duty.

THE PUBLIC MEETING ON THE SALT BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As a looker-on at the public meeting that was held in the Town Hall on Saturday last, it struck me that the most sensible speech delivered at that meeting was the speech of Mr. Pedder. It was very plain that Mr. Pedder quite knew what he was talking about. Now this in itself is something worth mentioning in Bombay. If smuggling is extensively carried on in Bombay, and the revenue is largely defrauded, is it not the duty of Government to prevent such fraud ? This the Bill endeavours to fulfil. But it is not exactly what the malcontents desire. Nobody came forward to deny the existence of wholesale smuggling, and the best excuse that reached my ears regarding this, was to the effect that smuggling was an offence of rather universal occurrence, and that the smugglers were poor men. What the Government has to do with poor as distinguished from wealthy smugglers nobody attempted to say. It struck me, moreover, that the objectors to the Bill would have found some difficulty in keeping their tempers if anybody had asked them to conduct the government according to the views which they proposed, viz. to let the existing Act continue in force. Not one of the speakers thought proper to point out to the ignorant audience—ignorant in great part, though I do not use the word offensively—that the real objections to the Salt Bill had been removed before the Bill passed the third reading. The loyalty of the meeting would have been proved to be genuine if Government had been fairly dealt with in this particular. Public men can only be dealt with by the consequences of their public acts, and we now know the feeling of the meeting was that the Government were committing *suicide* towards—not the salt pan owners but towards—the salt consumers. Formerly no private house could lay in more than ten maunds of salt; under the new Bill the quantity has been increased to forty maunds. It any honest salt dealer is likely to be made to suffer by the new Bill, none of the speakers made it manifest. Probably some of them intended to do so, and they may have good grounds for objecting to parts of the Bill; but to an observer like myself, it appeared either that the speakers were badly selected, or that they had nothing to say. In either case the meeting must be pronounced to be a complete failure. And I regret this very much, for occasion may arise for calling together a meeting of the public to object to legislative enactments, and if many more such public meetings as that of last Saturday are to be held, an appeal from the public will become ridiculous by expectation, and so a good appeal may fail of its results. It was the chiefs of the salt pans who should have come forward personally to combat the Bill : they could have spoken from personal acquaintance with the part where the shoe pinched them. The Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce was induced to lend his countenance to the meeting, while the gentleman who was the Chairman of the Chamber when the Bill was under discussion actually gave in his adhesion to the Bill as it was amended by the Legislative Council. What can the public understand from this ?

The impression with which I left the meeting was that the public were hoaxed, nothing more. Our native legislators failed to put in an appearance at the meeting, but their spirits were there in another form. This is another feature in the programme which probably exercised an evil influence upon men of public spirit, the absence of the majority of whom at the meeting did not pass unrecognized, although it has been forgotten by the press. One of the shrewdest men in Bombay remarked to me yesterday that by the use of the words "Sircar zoolum" and hard house to house begging, 2,000 men could be collected in the Town Hall to protest against the appearance of the next comet or the impossibility of finding one's ancestors on the day of judgment because of the zoolum of the Sirkar in providing new graves for old families.

LOOKER-ON.

THE REVENUES OF NATIVE STATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that a Commission is about to sit at Baroda to look into the affairs of the Gaekwar's State, it may not be out of place to offer a few general remarks for consideration.

In the native States in India, there is not so well-recognized a distinction between the *private* and *public* expenditure of the chief as there is in the more civilized countries of the West. In the latter, the king is only entitled to a specified portion of the public revenues, and the rest is available for public expenditure ; in the former, this apportionment varies according to the personal character of the chief and his courtiers. The revenue of the estate is considered personal property, and practically treated as such, the claims of the public being often disregarded. The question thus involves an important principle, and the Baroda Commissioners are in a position to illustrate its practical effect by taking the Gaekwar's State as a model.

The revenue of the Baroda State is 1½ or 2 crores of rupees. We have no published reports to show how much of this goes to meet *bona fide* public charges, and how much is spent by the chief for his private use. This much however we know, that excepting the schools at Baroda and few other places—which is but a recent creation—there are no educational establishments in the length and breadth of the Gaekwar's State, covering nearly a half of Gujerat ; there are no hospitals, no roads, no works of public improvements of any sort, and the public servants are poorly paid. Where, then, does the bulk of the money go ?

A reply to this question can hardly fail to suggest the idea that no adequate return is made to the public for the taxes levied on them.

This grievance is not limited to Baroda State, but is more or less applicable to several others ; and it will be a long time before the native chiefs have so far advanced in civilization as to see that the State revenue is a sacred trust, which renders it obligatory on them to recognize the claims of the public to it, save a reasonable portion sufficient to keep up their dignity. The question then arises,—is the present unsatisfactory state of things to continue, or whether it may not be practicable for the paramount power to see that the claims of the public are not set at defiance ?

More in my next.

LEX.

Baroda, 9th November.

NEWS REPORT FROM ADEN.

FROM 24TH TO 31ST OCTOBER 1873.

H. M. S. QUANG-TUNG arrived from Bombay on the 26th of October, and has sailed for Perim with Lieut.-Col. Goodfellow to endeavour to make a hole in the after-compartments of the Azalea so as to allow of the escape of decayed skins and other portions of cargo which emit a very offensive smell dangerous to the health of the inhabitants on the island.

Supplies are plentiful and the public health is good.

TURF NEWS AND CLUB GOSSIP.

LONDON, 17TH OCTOBER.

THE fates having been propitious last Friday, in having allowed Kaiser to canter in four lengths ahead of the redoubtable Boiard in the Newmarket Derby and seeing "Paris in 10½ hours," beckoning me and my small winnings across the herring pond, I took the hint and, with the intention of dropping in on Marshal Bazaine and his persecutors at Trianon and of a little very innocent Parisienne recreation, I consigned myself to the tender mercies of the London, Chatham, and Dover, and, hugely enjoying the decanting miseries of the Mounseers during the Channel passage, arrived in the modern Babylon in time, after a "wash and brush up," to be present at the great court-martial, presided over by an Orleans prince, and composed of Legitimist and Republican generals, which is sitting on a brave soldier, who rose by dint of valour from the ranks to the dignity of a marshal of France. Bazaine is in every respect a self-made man. A volunteer in 1831, he eventually, under the Empire, obtained his *baton de marechal* in 1864 after the capture of Puebla and the brilliant victories of San Lorenzo, Guadalaraja, and Oajaca. To-day he sits arraigned, the victim of political circumstances listening to the lengthy *acte d'accusation* being mumbled out by aged M. Castres, who might pass for own brother to Thiers, and who appears to grow specially jubilant when any reference is made to the prisoner having acted "*contrairement à ses devoirs et à l'honneur.*" A sad contrast is the reading of this toothless *griffier* with that of Master Cockburn at Westminster. The ex-commander of the Mexican Expedition has grown extremely stout and bloated during his long confinement and, I am told, the expression of his features has greatly altered. He wears undress uniform and the grand cross of the Legion of Honour, his bearing is one of seeming indifference till his honour is impugned, when he shows signs of just irritation. On his right hand is seated Colonel Lucciani, the military Governor of Trianon sous Bois, and his gaoler in prison parlance ; while on his left are M'M. Luchand, father and son, to whom has fallen the difficult task of defending him. The son, a handsome young fellow enough, and who seems aware of the fact, passes the time in twirling his unlawyer-like moustaches, and in staring the few ladies who are among the audience out of countenance; the father, whose figure and face are as comical as Punch's, sits with his countenance buried in ponderous folios similar to those from which the aged *griffier* reads. As for the tribunal, its demeanour during this wearying process of reading General de Rivière's vicious report, is not particularly dignified. The Duc d'Aumale, the heir of the Condés, who has a loud, harsh, and unpleasant voice, follows everything attentively, but General Baron de Chabaud-Latour, a martyr to gout, leans back in a comfortable arm chair, with his legs up on another ; while General Tripier falls to sleep with his pocket-handkerchief in his mouth. Generals Pourcet and Boissonet, the Government commissaries, watch every movement of the Marshal and seem to enjoy the nervous twitch of his impotent hands as some thrust more galling than another wounds him. The Marshal's wife, a tall, elegant lady of high bearing, is there dressed in deep mourning, every feature of her handsome countenance and the tightly clasped hands betraying her intense anxiety. Among the crowd, not a very numerous one, were Marshals Canrobert, and the once fine-looking Leboeuf, in full uniform and covered with decorations ; the former erect and still full of manly vigour, but the latter, and the younger of the two by many years, bowed down with cares and misfortunes. Then there were Generals Palikao, Ladmirault, Bourbaki, Boyer, Frossard, Soleille, Lebrun and others, the first the last Minister of War of the Second Empire, the others subordinate commanders of the famous Army of the Rhine of which Bazaine eventually became Commander-in-Chief. Colonel Stoffel, celebrated for his Berlin despatches, was also there, and so was Gambetta, ex-Dictator, ex-Minister of the Interior and War, future President—as some say—of the Democratic and Indivisible French Republic, the man who squandered the finances of his country and sent thousands of barefooted Mobiles to be butchered by the Kaiser's disciplined soldiery. Jules Favre also, who forgot to telegraph to Bourbaki that the Army of the East was not included in the armistice signed at Versailles on the 29th of January 1871, thereby causing the death of over ten thousand brave men. General Trochu, too, who betrayed his sovereign and is now the president of a general council, and lives honoured and respected ; and last, but not least, the detective Regnier who, the *acte d'accusation* asserts, was a Prussian spy. Upon this man the little dark deep eyes of Bazaine often were firmly and sternly fixed. The bitter rivalry between Marshals MacMahon and Bazaine is no secret, but I mistake the Duc de Magenta if he will ever sign the death-warrant of his old companion in arms. Impartial Frenchmen ask with dismay if the new Restoration, of which we hear so much, will inaugurate its rule by a scene such as the dark December morning of 1815 saw when Michel Ney, Prince de la Moskowa, Marshal of France, the "bravest of the brave," the hero who dismounted led his heroic guard against us at Waterloo when all was lost, was shot at the corner of the Luxembourg Gardens to satisfy the vindictiveness of the Government of the Restoration ? Still a reactionary Government, terrified at the prospect of a Bonapartist rising, in which the Marshal must inevitably take part, would not hesitate to carry into effect the same extreme measures as the first Restoration. Bazaine may have acted foolishly in many circumstances, but it is beyond belief that a Marshal of France deliberately betrayed and delivered up the army he commanded. The story of the surrender of the eagles and colours to the Red Prince, after pretending that they had been destroyed in the arsenal is an improbable myth, and has yet to be proved. Paris is all excitement, and the situation of France is becoming more complicated each day. The Fusionist party is straining every nerve to ensure the restoration of His Most Christian Majesty, and the Republicans are as intent on defeating this aged *enfant de miracle* and his white flag. The Republicans would greatly prefer a third Empire to a third Restoration, and among the lower classes the youthful exile at Chiselhurst is far more popular than the aged recluse of Frohsdorf. There will be a blow up in the theatre of the Palais of Versailles on Guy Fawkes' day. The Count de Chambord's reign could not last long, for France, which is growing more and more anti-clerical each year, would be sure to throw off the yoke of the Jesuits in a very short space of time. The members of this Court Martial have to congratulate themselves that neither Mr. Hawkins nor Dr. Kenealy are on either side.

Paris is much as ever very gay and very wicked, of the latter rather more than less, so that it is still the land of promise of rich Americans, eighteen thousand of whom have visited it this summer. Many of its inhabitants were wroth with *perfide Albion* for its shameful conduct in having a horse capable of giving their "crack," Boiard seven pounds in weight and a sound thrashing into the bargain. Numbers of the French division crowded to Newmarket, lusting after British gold, but returned plucked to the tail feathers and discomfited by Kaiser, the very name being of itself gall and wormwood, and making the overthrow still more bitter.

I forward you a letter cut out of the *Times* which needs little comment :—

"MILDEW" IN CALICO EXPLAINED.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

SIR,—The enclosed circular has just been sent to me, under a misapprehension, as I suppose, as I do not require any such article in my business.

Thinking that it might interest you to see what are the component parts of calico, at the present time, when so much complaint has been made of "mildew," &c., I forward them to you.—Yours respectfully,

B

"June 9, 1873.

"GENTLEMEN,—I beg your attention to the enclosed circular, and may further state that the size is very simple and easy to use ; a child could not go wrong with it. No machinery would require to be altered in order to try it or use it.

"This size can be used by itself or can be added to your present size, as per 11th clause in the circular.

"Its weight-giving properties are of an extraordinary character, as 120 per cent. of size can be put into 24's throstle twist ; if the yarn be of good quality, extra weight can be carried into the cloth. Upon 32's mule, 80 per cent. of size can be carried forward with fair weaving if the yarn be good.

"Reference is kindly allowed to a spinner and manufacturer, who sells his own cloth. He has received orders from all his buyers, without exception, for cloth made from the 'New Size,' the market value of his cloth having become considerably enhanced.

"Facts like the above, I trust, will need no comment.

"Hoping you will favour me with a trial—say of four or more sacks—when full directions for use will be furnished.

"Gentlemen, I am yours truly."

This nineteenth century seems one of bare faced adulteration. Adulteration permeates everywhere. We ask for bread and, though they do not venture to give us a stone, we get a mixture of flour and alum. The sugar-bowl is a warren for crawling things of sorts. In lieu of real Dundee marmalade we consume field turnips. Best Durham mustard is half turmeric. Coffee is largely mixed with chicory ; half the tea sold is poisonous as those who have imbibed the Mahoo mixture know to their cost ; the treacle is watered and so is the milk ; our butter is equine fat fresh from the knacker's yard ; half the cloth we wear is shoddy, and the costly furs cats or rabbit skins ; in fact, our wholesale and retail shops are triumphs of deceptive ingenuity. The last treat we have is the introduction of typhoid fever to our breakfast tables through vicious cow-keeping, the cows being kept in dark cellars, fed on forced food of a saline nature, which induces a raging thirst which can only be satisfied by copious libations of impure water. Imposture is rampant and the uninitiated now know why piece-goods are "sized" and what "mildew" means. Our great manufacturers, living in halls and parks and towers and courts, and employing hundreds of hands, are not one iota better than the petty breaker of the Adulteration Act, who is sometimes fined a few shillings for his moral obliquity.

Having had to post my last letter from racing headquarters early in the morning, I did not report the closing day of the Newmarket Second October Meeting, and I omitted to mention that Marie Stuart ran slovenly in the Oaks, but on getting a reminder from T. Osborne, in the form of a couple of resounding "ribbinders," she woke up and won very cleverly at last. The riders of the heavy division in the Cesarewitch account for their signal defeat by stating that, thinking the pace made by the winner was too good to last and feeling certain he must come back to them, they laid off, but the nicely weighted four-year-old kept going on, increasing rather than diminishing thespeed, and they never had a chance of reducing the interval. On Friday I had a good look at King Lud as his toilet was being made previous to his match with Kingcraft, who is one of the grandest horses in the country and at the same time one of the softest-hearted ones. Lord Lonsdale's colt, a very powerful short-legged bay with black legs standing full 16 hands high and possessing such bone as I delight to see in a thoroughbred, quite the animal, in spite of his "accursed Blacklock blood," I should like to breed from, and looking like flying from Crick Gorse to the Hemplows, with 14 stone on his back. He was one of the most powerful horses in the whole field, not excepting Corisande, Shannon, and Winslow. In the match across the Flat, receiving a stone for the two years, he never gave Lord Falmouth's rogue a chance. But that horses trained for long distances seldom or never preserve that keen edge of speed so needful in a race like the Cambridgeshire, I do not see what is to beat him in that contest, unless by some move on the part of the stable Fevo be the selected one. Fevo as a three-year-old with 6st. 4lb. finished fourth, and this is fairly good performance, especially when we consider that amongst the thirty horses behind him there were some superlatively good performers. Though but a small horse he is a rarely bred one, being by Lord Clifden out of Harcot—the dam of the famous Caller Ou. The three-year-old form of the season is most contradictory and conflicting. Kaiser, Boiard, and Doncaster keep ringing the changes with most provoking irregularity. The French horse, the Grand Prix winner, was decidedly the favourite, but I was disappointed with his looks. He appeared deficient in muscle, and belongs to the hardy and useful sort, with nothing to boast of in either shape or quality. His forte being stamina, Trombone was sent to make the pace as strong as possible through the deep ground, which he did up to the site of the Old Duke's Stand, where Kaiser, full of running, shot out and won very easily by four lengths. There is no doubt Kaiser is a really good horse at a mile and a half, and the fact of Doncaster being beaten and out of it all the way confirms what I wrote of him, viz. that when last defeated he was "off" and is not an every-day horse. With a winter's rest Mr. Merry's great flue son of Stockwell will again assert his supremacy over the three-year-old colts of 1873 as he did at Epsom and at Doncaster. Mr. Chaplin and his friends assert that the conditions of the Middle Park Plate are such that its result discounts the Derby and cramps speculation on that race, but no winner of this plate has ever won the Derby. Newry cannot, for he is not entered for it, but if more reasoning be needful to upset this theory, surely the running of this colt in the Juvenile Handicap should suffice. Newry won the Middle Park Plate with every ounce of 7 lb. in hand, but yet failed to show to the least advantage in the race, which was won by the useful Trent, own brother to Shannon. Mr. Lefevre must regret that Miss Toto is not in the Derby, for next to Ecossais, now taking his ease in a loose box, this filly has, I consider, shown the best two-year-old form of the season. In Novateur by Monarque, out of the celebrated Mdlle de Chantilly, the French stable has a fine framed and very promising colt, one certain to develope into a good three-year-old. Genuine, by the Duke, out of Stirling's dam, is on a smaller scale than the great miler, who has turned savage, but lacks stamina, and will be more handy in "sprint" races than over a distance of ground. Though George Frederick was immediately behind the dead heaters, Couronne de Fer, and Marsworth, in the Middle Park Plate, he is certain to be a grand three-year-old with all the size and shape of his great sister, Louise Victoria, and the speed of his brother, Albert Victor. Marsworth's tendons and ligaments do not look like standing a Derby preparation. Beyond doubt Couronne de Fer should be the winter Derby favourite, and the fact of his being half brother to Frivolity is not against him. Sir William Wallace, though on rather a small scale, will grow into a nice horse with another year over him. Packington is well sided and not to my liking. Of the lengthy blood-like and symmetrical spectator I made mention in my last. Lepero, of whom I had heard such good accounts, disappointed me very much, being a coarse, plain horse with upright pasterns. Dukedom, a very blood-like chesnut with four white legs with too much daylight under him and light in the bone, may win Captain Machell a few short races on the top of the ground, but even the new filtering machines supplied to Canon's stable by Messrs. Atkins of Fleet Street will never turn this elegant son of the Duke and Mellona into a Derby horse. Exile is a fine slashing colt likely enough to do Muscovite some credit. His Grace of Hamilton and Brandon will never turn the tide of ill-luck by aid of the leggy Fair Agnes. As Newry is not engaged in the Criterion, to be run on Monday, and Spectator has also been omitted from the nomination for that event, it must go to Miss Toto, as M. Lefevre's hitherto unbeaten filly is in great form. The Jockey Club Cup, over the Cesarewitch course, should produce a highly interesting race as Lord Lonsdale, Mr. Sterling Crawford, and Mr. Cartwright have each sealed nominations, which are not to be opened till after the Cambridgeshire. The Baron has Corisande, Favonius, and Hannah, a rare trio, to represent him ; Mr. Savile, Cremorne and Lilian, the latter by the way ran unaccountably ill in the Cesarewitch, as did Uhlan ; M. Lefevre, Flageolet, Eole II., and Dutch Skater ; the Duke of Hamilton, Barbillon and Little Agnes ; Mr. Butt, Thorn and Mandip ; and Mons. H. Delamarre, Boiard, who will be in receipt of 7lb. from Flageolet. I must award the palm to Barbillon, who likes a long journey, though many of those just named are gluttons at a distance of ground. In his real form my old favourite Cremorne would be the winner, but he is not himself at present. The six furlongs All-aged Stakes, in which Blenheim, Laburnum, and Prince Charlie carry 9 st 2 lb each, and Thorn 8 st 10 lb, ought, by the aid of Tom Cannon, to go to the magnificent son of Blair Athol. The flying Chopette has gone to the harem, and the equally speedy Vulcan spends the rest of his days at the stud.

The widely dissimilar character of the Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire courses has hitherto proved an effectual barrier to the accomplishment of the double event. I can remember Cecil, Cherie, and Salvanos, winning the longer race easily enough and their sorry performances in the shorter of the two. With King Lud, however, it reads differently, for we know that he can stay, and we must remember that the length of a man's hand hardly intervened between him, Queen's Messenger, and Prince Charlie in the Two Thousand Guineas. Oddly enough the value of the Cesarewitch Stakes, 1,650gs., was the exact sum Lord Lonsdale paid for the colt at the late Lord Zetland's sale. If the two under Captain Machell's charge have anything to fear, I think the animal is Reflection, who was with the leading division all the way and now only has to put up 2lb. more, with, possibly, clever little Archer to ride. Still Fevo appears to hold the filly safe enough. In my letter of the 3rd instant I mentioned the Maid of Etham filly — now called Maid of Kent — as likely to get a place, and I still think the Tormentor colours dangerous. It is time indeed that the sporting Piccadilly saddler should have a turn. Hannah has been beaten many number of lengths by the blinkered Laburnum, who can gallop when in the vein, so the St. Leger mare is out of it. The brothers Goater have two genuine candidates in Ashfield and Walnut, but which will be their representative I cannot yet say ; the former I named as absolute winner, and the latter last week cantered away with the second welter at Newmarket, a very clever performance. Glover is engaged to ride Bull's Eye.

I heard a reverend divine describe, the other day, Ritualism as "emasculated Romanism ;" but judging by the quantity we hear, read, and see of it, its virility appears by no means to be done away with. A person describing himself as Arthur Orton has suddenly appeared and, after being recognized by some and declared an imposter by others, as suddenly vanished. Perhaps Dr. Kenealy is keeping him in hand as his last trump card. An extraordinary case is coming before the Wells Consistory Court. Proceedings have been taken against a widow by her brother-in-law for the following epitaph, just erected at Dulverton, over her late husband :—

To the memory of &c.,
Neglected by his Doctor,
Treated cruel by his Nurse,
His brother robbed his Widow,
Which makes it all the worse.

The notice has already been drawn by one of the proctors at Wells.

BOMBAY.

RAIN AT SURAT.—On Friday afternoon there was a slight fall of rain at Surat.

HEAVY RAIN AT DEOLALEE.—A correspondent writes that there was heavy rain at Deolalee on Friday, accompanied by thunder and lightning.

WEATHER AT NOWSAREE.—A correspondent, writing from Nowsaree on the 9th instant, complains of the great heat. He says it had been cloudy the two previous days.

THEFT.—A Maratha named Rama Ethoo was yesterday sentenced by the Senior Magistrate to a week's rigorous imprisonment, for stealing a pair of shoes, belonging to one Baloo Bheewa.

THE KOTH SUCCESSION CASE.—The *Ahmedabad Summachar* states that Mr. Richey, Talookdaree Settlement Officer, who has obtained six months' leave to proceed England, is a principal witness in the Koth Succession Case.

WE are glad to hear that, by a special arrangement the Town Hall has been very courteously placed at the disposal of the Organ Committee on Wednesday, 26th November, for their usual concert, and that the latter will take place accordingly.

ASSAULT.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, one Rama Govind was charged before Mr. Connon with assaulting a woman named Saweetree. He was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 10, out of which five rupees was ordered to be given to the complainant.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT THEFT.—A ghorawalla named Muckoond Meetha was yesterday charged, before the Senior Magistrate, at the instance of a Parsee named Jamsetjee Bejonjee, with the above offence. The man urged that he was drunk, and had no object to commit any theft. He was sentenced to receive five stripes.

A CHARGE AGAINST THE FOUZDAR OF NOWSAREE.—A case is at present pending before Mr. Ollivant, full-power magistrate of Surat, in which the Parsee Fouzdar of Nowsaree, one Ruttonjee Framjee Daboo, and four Gaekwaree sepoys, stand charged with having with force and violence arrested a Parsee in British territory.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.—We have to direct the attention of native play-goers to an advertisement in another column of a family performance to be given to-night by the above Club at the Grant Road Theatre. The pieces selected are those that have already been received with general approbation, and the performances of which have been attended with marked success.

A VAGRANT.—George Robinson, a European, was yesterday charged before the Senior Magistrate, at the the instance of Mr. Inspector Whittaker, with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence. The man said that Mr. Saunders had promised him an appointment, and prayed to be allowed to go to that officer. The magistrate declined to believe this statement, and ordered him to be sent to the Government work-house.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.—We understand that arrangements are in progress for a concert to be given in December next in aid of the funds of the above very popular institution, under the auspices of the following gentlemen connected with St. Andrew's Church :—Rev. D. MacPherson, Chaplain ; Professor J. Schmuck, Organist ; Mr. J. Partridge, Precentor. The concert will be given in the Town Hall, and as it is to be sustained principally by the well known choir of the Kirk, we anticipate a rare treat.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.—From a list of officers in the Judicial Department of the Civil Service as it stood on the 3rd October last, we see that there are eight appointments of 1st grade Judges, drawing Rs. 2,325 a month each ; three appointments of 2nd grade Judges, drawing Rs. 1,800 ; one appointment of a Joint Judge, drawing Rs. 1,800 ; two appointments of Senior Assistant Judges, drawing Rs. 1,200 ; two appointments 1st grade Assistant Judges, drawing Rs. 900 ; three appointments of 2nd grade Assistant Judges, drawing Rs. 800 ; and two appointments of 3rd grade Assistant Judges, drawing Rs. 600.

STABBED ON BOARD SHIP.—On Monday a tindal named Abdool Hoossein, employed on board the ship Joshua, was stabbed with a knife on board the ship by a calasee named Ameerdee. The man, who was seriously wounded, was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital. It appears that the tindal first assaulted the calasee with a lanyard that was attached to a marlinspike for non-compliance with his order. Upon this some words ensued between the parties, when the calasee stabbed the tindal with a knife. The accused was yesterday charged before the Senior Magistrate with voluntarily causing hurt to the tindal by means of a knife. He was remanded to jail.

TANNA COLLECTORATE.—From the general weather report of the Tanna collectorate for the year 1873, we observe that the fall of rain during the monsoon, although sufficient, was unseasonable in most talookas, the khureef crop, both early and late, consequently suffered to a slight extent. The yield, however, on the whole throughout the district was good. The inferior crops, such as waree, naglee, &c., have been very satisfactory. The public health was satisfactory. Fever prevailed slightly in the Shapoor and Salsette talookas ; cattle disease appeared in talookas Dhanoo, Shapoor, Moorbar, Panwell, and in the Oomergaum and Khalapoor Petta. The fall of rain up till the 30th September was as follows :—Petta Oomergaum, 60 inches and 18 cents. ; Dhanoo, 49 inches and 78 cents ; Mahim, 63 inches and 64 cents ; Bassein, 56 inches and 40 cents ; Shapoor 79 inches and 21 cents, Wada 86 inches and 22 cents ; Petta Mokhada, 85 inches and 97 cents ; Marbar 85 inches and 34 cents ; Kurjut, 88 inches and 62 cents ; Petta Khalapoor 101 inches and 50 cents ; Panwell, 106 inches and 17 cents ; Bhewdy, 75 inches and 71 cents. ; Callian, 73 inches ; Kurunja, 93 inches and 47 cents ; Tanna, 95 inches and 94 cents ; Matheran, 179 inches and 86 cents.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. VIBILIA, 1,240 tons, Captain C. Day, sailed yesterday in ballast for Madras and Calcutta.

THE S. S. OORUN, 162 tons, Nacoda, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch with a general cargo and fifty-two deck passengers.

THE S. S. PEHLWAN, Captain T. W. Teasdale, sailed yesterday for Coast and Carwar with a general cargo and fifty-one deck passengers.

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S Co.'s s. s. ARETUSA 970 tons, Captain C. Lunavich, sailed on the 10th instant for Trieste, &c., via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 1,915 bales cotton, 50 bales wool, 2816 cwts coffee, 326 corges skins, 4,093 cwts. wheat, and sundries.

THE S. S. NEERA, 1,397 tons Captain C. C. Coburn, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (October 12th) via the Suez Canal with a general cargo and the following passengers :—

From Liverpool—Mrs. Lethbridge 3 children and ayah, Miss Hickie

al, he shall at once forward his decision and the extract of the proceedings to the Governor in Council, whose decision shall be final."

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas—That will make no difference.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—In the North-West Provinces Municipal Act there is no such power vested in the president, the chairman simply possessing a casting vote.

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy—Is there any such power in the existing Municipal Act?

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas—No.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—I am informed that such a power does exist in the bye-laws, and to show how necessary it was, I may say that I remember hearing of one municipality voting the whole of its proceeds for the building of a bathing-place.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—If you take such extreme arguments as these, it would be easy to argue that some of the Collectors might be extremely unreasonable—might do anything, in fact, to carry out their crotchets. But we are not here to legislate for such isolated instances.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas—In the Punjab Municipalities Bill there is no such power.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—I am instructed by competent Revenue authorities that this power is absolutely necessary, and therefore I will ask your Excellency to put the matter to the Council.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas—Then I beg to move that the section be struck out.

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy—Considering the status and influence of the Collector in the districts, I do not think the power of veto is absolutely necessary.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—The Chairman of the Callian Municipality says that the veto is likely to cause dissatisfaction, but all he thinks it necessary to suggest is that whenever the president gives his veto he shall at once forward the case to Government.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—In constituting the municipality you put in almost every official of any influence in the municipal district. Naturally, all these persons will be anxious to do everything they can to make themselves agreeable to the Collector. But not content with this, you give the right of veto to the president, and thus render the appointment of non-officials quite unnecessary, for in every case where these people disagree with him he will be sure to exercise his right of veto. I have known instances in Bombay where the Commissioner insisted upon having his own way. So long as things were agreeable to him the Commissioner was pleasant enough, but when things took a turn opposed to his view he raised objections—insisting upon there not being a sufficient quorum present, and so forth. With an absolute power of veto given here to the chairman, the system of self-government which has been talked about for the citizens of the mofussil becomes a perfect farce.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—We here propose that there should be in a municipality twenty-four persons in all—sixteen non-officials and eight officials. Thus if there were not some power of veto given to the chairman the opinion of the official members might be swamped altogether by sheer force of numbers. In the case of a vote being carried by a majority of one or two—a vote which the president feels convinced will if carried into effect hurt the municipality—I think it would be extremely advantageous if he were to veto the vote and refer the matter to Government. If the non-official and official elements in a municipality were to be nearly equal, I could agree with the sentiments expressed by the Hon. Messrs. Narayen and Munguldas, but as the non-officials may easily outvote the others we must provide the president with this power.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—And yet you propose to concede to city municipalities the principle of self-government!

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—Quite so.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—Then this vetoing power is a mere stultification of your intention.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—Not at all. The official element is made weaker than the non-official.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—Undoubtedly it is not, because the veto may upset everything, official or non-official.

The Hon. Col. Anderson—I think the hon. members might agree to this compromise, that where a motion is carried against a minority not less than two-fifths of the number of those present the president shall have the right of veto.

His Excellency the President—Under such circumstances he might at all events have the right to suspend proceedings

The Hon. Mr. Narayen had no objection to action being suspended, pending a reference to Government.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs had no objection to the clause being altered in the manner indicated.

In line 24, "veto" was struck out and the following words substituted:—"the power to suspend the operation of any resolution which may be carried against a minority of the Commissioners not less than two-fifths of those who may have voted upon the motion and refer the matter forthwith to the Governor in Council, whose decision shall be final."

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft thought that the remainder of the section now became unnecessary.

The remainder of the section after "It" in line 26 was struck out.

The fourth clause was agreed to, and the whole section as amended was agreed to.

Section IX.—

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—According to the N. W. Provinces Bill the number of *ex-officio* members of a municipality should not exceed more than one-third of the whole members of the corporation, but here half of the corporation may be composed of Government officials.

The Hon. Col. Kennedy—I think it would be as well to leave this section alone, because in town municipalities I believe you will always have a difficulty in getting as many good men as two-thirds of a municipality from among the non-official element of the district.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—There must be a decided distinction drawn between city and town municipalities.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—Practically, the non-officials in each town municipality will always be more than one-half, because the Collector cannot always be present at its meetings, and we have provided that his place as president shall be taken by the Assistant or the Deputy Collector.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—If you are going to have fewer officials than the number which is stated here, why not then expressly say so? The Central Provinces Act states that the number of official members should not exceed two-fifths. Why not say at once that you are not willing to concede the principle of self-government to mofussil municipalities?

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—Certainly self-government must not be conceded in the case of these small municipalities.

The Hon. Colonel Anderson—I agree with the Hon. Mr. Rogers. When a child is put upon a horse he will fall if he is not properly supported.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—At the same time it is only right to make the child as he grows to a certain extent take care of himself. Pamper him, and he will never be fit for anything.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—We say in the section that "not more than one-half of the whole number of Commissioners shall be persons holding salaried offices in the service of Government. It will thus be seen that it does not at all follow that half of the number of the members of the municipality shall be Government officials, in the ordinary acceptation of that term, because a portion of the six may be the school-master, the village apothecary, or the patel or coolkurnie—a very useful description of people. Schoolmasters in mofussil villages are generally persons of some importance, because by being newspaper correspondents they to a certain extent guide the public opinion of the place.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—With your Excellency's permission I will move the substitution of one-third for one-half in line 19.

The Hon. Col. Anderson—I hope it will be remembered that in experiments of this description we can only concede the principle of self-government under very strong checks.

The vote was taken with the following result:—Ayes—The Hon. Munguldas Nathoobhoy, C.S.I., the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart, C.S.I., the Hon. Narayen Wassoodevjee, and the Hon. Gunputrao Tatya Sahib—4. Noes—His Excellency the Hon. Sir Augustus Almeric Spencer, K.C.B., the Hon. A. Rogers, the Hon. J. Gibbs, the Hon. Col. M. R. Kennedy, the Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft, and the Hon. Col. W. C. Anderson—6.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—In the third clause it is provided that the Governor in Council may remove any of the non-official Commissioners. This seems to me to be rather arbitrary.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—That is the law at present.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—That may be, but in reading this section I wonder what good is expected by introducing this Bill at all. The whole thing appears to me to be a perfect farce. I would rather see a Municipal Commissioner appointed at once and made responsible only to the Collector. Here you are appointing a number of Commissioners and giving them no actual power. You swamp them by an official majority, then you give the president a right of veto, and again the Governor in Council may remove any non-official Commissioner "as may seem to him fit."

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—This section contains the very essence of the Government of India's policy regarding not only small municipalities but even the acts of Presidential Governments, for although His Excellency the Governor in Council here may pass a Bill the Viceroy has full power to veto it.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—Practically the Governor will never interfere with non-official Commissioners in the small town municipalities.

After some further discussion the matter dropped.

The line 25 "three" was substituted for "five," and "or until their successors shall have been appointed" inserted after "years."

The entire section was then passed as amended.

Section X.—

In line 22, "or more" was inserted after "one."

The section was agreed to.

Section XI.—

In line 28 "may" was substituted for "shall."

Section XII.—

In line 2 "or" was stuck out, and "or chairman" inserted after "Vice-President."

The section was agreed to.

Section XIII.—

In line 18, "gross" was inserted before "neglect."

The section was agreed to.

Section XIV.—Agreed to.

The Council now rose.

THE TRIAL OF MARSHAL BAZAINE.

FIFTH DAY.

PARIS, OCT. 10.

It is stated that when the indictment and the documents to which it refers have been read a very long memorial by Marshal Bazaine in direct reply to the report of General de Riviere will also be read. If this is correct, it will not be until the middle of next week that the examination of Marshal Bazaine will commence. Before it is opened the witnesses will be again called who reside in the annexed territory, and to whom it has been necessary to send fresh citations through diplomatic channels. While the examination of the Marshal is proceeding the sittings will only last two hours. After the Assembly has met the sittings of the Court-Martial will be held in the forenoon.

There is always a large crowd present, but admission is easily obtained while the indictment is being read. Among those present there are large numbers of Englishmen and Americans, especially of the latter. For the last two days the Marshal has looked rather fatigued.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, OCT. 10.

Colonel Stoffel has written a letter to the *Bien-Public*, in which he says that, entertaining the greatest respect for the Council of War which is trying Marshal Bazaine, he will abstain from any discussion on the evidence with the newspapers, and will wait until the time arrives for him to appear before the Council, when he will explain his conduct.

VERSAILLES, OCT 10.

The trial of Marshal Bazaine was resumed to-day at 12-40 p. m. The Court was fully attended. The clerk continued reading the documents annexed to General Riviere's report. The portion read to-day related to the efforts made to communicate with Metz. More than 300 or 400 messengers were employed in the service, of whom only 20 appear as witnesses in the present trial. The prosecution attaches great importance to the despatch delivered to Marshal Bazaine on the 23rd of August, announcing Marshal MacMahon's movement on Meuse. Mention is made of the balloons sent from Metz, of which Marshal Bazaine refused to avail himself.

Details follow respecting the efforts made by the Government of the National Defence to communicate with Metz.

The document seeks to prove that the Marshal was informed that a quantity of provisions were collected at Thionville. With this the reading of the annexed documents relative to the communications which passed during the siege was brought to an end.

The Clerk of the Court then commenced reading the documents relative to the artillery question, giving the number of guns and the quantity of supplies in Metz, with the object of refuting Marshal Bazaine's assertion that he was obliged to stop the movements of his troops on account of the paucity of ammunition.

The document further shows that the 4-pounders had on the 16th of August 284 shots to fire, and that only 39 were fired, and that on the same day 17,500,000 cartridges remained in the arsenal, of which 1,000,000 only were used. It concludes that ammunition was not wanting, and says:—

"When it was said that there was no ammunition, the fact was there was no intention to fight."

The Clerk subsequently read the documents relative to the provisions, which declare that want of foresight alone delayed the collection of supplies in Metz at the outbreak of the war, and that thereby the food resources were diminished. The reading of the documents proceeded as far as the investment.

The Prince of Servia was present at the sitting.

SIXTH DAY.

VERSAILLES, OCT. 11.

The Court resumed its sittings to-day, when the clerk proceeded to read a general review of the charges against Marshal Bazaine:—

"In relinquishing the chief command under the pressure of public opinion, the Emperor had given a last order to Marshal Bazaine—viz., to bring back the army to Chalons. In consequence of certain circumstances, it had been found necessary to send nearly all the regiments to the frontier, and to begin the war simply with the *cadres*.

"Nothing was more important than to reconstitute the war effective by means of the Reserve, for while the *cadres* were shut up in Metz it was impossible to organize fresh armies on a solid footing. The events which followed but too clearly proved this. This view of the situation weighed especially upon the mind of the Emperor, who, on the 13th and 14th of August, repeatedly insisted upon the Marshal taking active measures for effecting a retreat, and who took his departure from the army when he saw the troops commencing their advance in the direction of Verdun.

"With regard to Marshal Bazaine, whose anxieties had often been increased by the Emperor's hesitation, he had but one desire—escape from the control of his Sovereign—as has already been proved."

Alluding to the military operations, the Report summarizes them as follows:—

"In presence of the facts we have pointed out, the Reporter comes to the conclusion that the Marshal, far from having fulfilled his duty towards the Emperor, constantly deceived him, and that, in causing by his false information the advance towards Montmedy, which culminated in the catastrophe of Sedan, he has assumed a great part of the responsibility for that disaster."

General Riviere then alludes to the Regnier incident and contends that the Marshal ought not to have listened to the overtures of an unknown person without credentials. His duty was to fight, and, if he was not in a position to take the field, he should have harassed the enemy's forces by incessant sorties, and taken measures for obtaining provisions, instead of remaining inactive in Metz. General Riviere then says:—

"Why, instead of entering into negotiations with the enemy, did not the Marshal seize all possible means of communicating with the Government of the National Defence? The two frivolous despatches which he sent to the Minister of War during the whole period of the seige, until the eve of the capitulation, cannot be considered as serious attempts.

"At the same moment (September 25) when he disclosed to M. Regnier the state of affairs with regard to the provisions, he did not send the slightest information to the War Minister on the subject. In short, he forgot the duties he owed to his country in so far as he did not order General Bourbaki to communicate the state of his army to the Government, which was struggling against the invasion, in case his mission to Chislehurst should fail. There were numerous opportunities for corresponding with the interior of France, and as the Marshal did not think it necessary to avail himself of any, the Prosecution has the right to come to the conclusion that the Marshal was not desirous of communicating with the Minister of War. His army was the only hope of the nation; so long as it existed nothing was lost, and every day it was expected that the Marshal would succeed in cutting his way through the enemy's lines and so arrive in the interior of the country, which the new recruits, without *cadres*, were powerless to protect. In that situation, if the Marshal had asked the Government of the National Defence to combine their efforts with his in the Vosges, or in another direction, who can say what might have been the result? At that supreme moment the question of a form of Government was of no importance. We were about to lose Alsace, and perhaps Lorraine, and still the Commander in-Chief chose to remain idle and to enter into negotiations with the enemy. The Empress was otherwise inspired when, in granting a farewell audience to General Bourbaki, she advised him to proceed to Tours and offer his sword to the cause of national independence. In presence of this spontaneous movement on the part of the Empress, it may be easily understood with what highmindedness, after having disavowed the Regnier intrigues, she rejected the convention of which the first clause must inevitably be a dismemberment of the territory.

"If, in consequence of Regnier's silence, the Marshal resumed negotiations which he knew beforehand must fail, it was not a return to fidelity which animated him. His political fortunes were bound up with the designs of the enemy. Here is to be found the guiding principle of his conduct, and not in the interests of a cause which he had abandoned, and towards which he was drawn only by the egotistical impulse of his ambition."

The Report proceeds to dwell on the duty of a Commander-in-Chief towards his soldiers, and says:—

"A General is bound to shed the blood of his soldier, without hesitation when the salvation of the country requires it. But while this should render him absolutely deaf to false humanitarian pleadings, he should all the more carefully spare them when a grievous sacrifice would be useless. Eleven thousand soldiers of the Metz Army died in Germany from sickness and privation. Would it not have been preferable for these lives to have been immolated in effecting the sortie of the army from Metz? What sacrifice could have been more legitimate and more glorious? On the other hand, why did the Marshal on the 18th of August, when resolved to return to the intrenched camp, sacrifice 12,000 men in order to hold one day longer the heights above the valley of Mouvaux, a position which he must abandon the following day?

"After fighting until the 1st of September a series of battles in which 40,000 men were placed *hors de combat*, it was all the more painful to the army to remain in the most fatal inactivity from the moment of its return to Metz until the day of the final disaster. The honour of an army is symbolized in its flags, and a General's duty, if the fortune of war be against him, is to preserve his army as far as possible from the humiliation of defeat. Did Marshal Bazaine fulfil this duty? History will tell us that when he could have destroyed the flags of his army he delivered them to the enemy."

As to the arms, the Report states that, if time failed the Marshal to have them destroyed, he should have ordered his soldiers to break them. The Report continues:—

"There is one feeling which alleviates the bitterness of the saddest positions, and this is the solicitude of a Commander for his soldiers. The soldiers need to see their General, for seeing him gives them firmness and hope. To the wounded, above all others, are marks of sympathy due. Now, it is deplorable to have to say that the Marshal never held any reviews and never visited any of the ambulances, while the inhabitants of Metz of all ranks vied with the military doctors in zeal and devotion in tending the sick and wounded. One clause of the capitulation gave liberty to those officers who engaged not to serve against Germany during the remainder of the war. Why did Marshal Bazaine admit a condition which might be a cause of blamable weakness? Why did he not point out the duty of his officers in this respect?"

General Riviere's Report having been brought to an end, the Duc d'Aumale ordered that the memoir written in justification of the Marshal's conduct, which had been already laid before the Committee on Capitulations, should be read. This memoir is, with a few exceptions, the reproduction of the Marshal's book on the Army of the Rhine. It briefly relates the battle of Forbach, quotes the despatches exchanged on the 6th and 7th of August, and declares that the engagement at Saarbruck was an ill-timed affair, decided upon by the Emperor, who gave all the necessary orders. After having given an account of the battle of Borny, attributing to the measures taken by General Coffinieres the delays which occurred in the advance of the troops on the 14th and 15th of August, the memoir relates the battles of Rezonville, Mars-la-Tour, St. Privat, and La Montagne, indicating the dispositions which had been taken by the Marshal, but very briefly alluding to the points upon which the Prosecution lays special stress. It goes on relating the different events which followed, but does not reply at length to the charges contained in General Riviere's Report. However, in a paragraph relative to the battle fought on the 7th of October, Marshal Bazaine throws upon his Lieutenants the responsibility of having badly carried out a movement, which prevented him from attempting seriously to advance on the road to Mezieres. In conclusion, the Marshal states that events were stronger than he was, but that his conscience does not reproach him with anything, and he regrets that the officers under his command have turned against him, and become adverse reporters of his conduct.

The reading of the memoire being finished, the Duc d'Aumale ordered the Marshal to stand up and read the grounds of accusation, saying that the Marshal was accused of not having done everything prescribed by his duty and honour.

On hearing the last words uttered by the Duc d'Aumale, Marshal Bazaine's face exhibited great emotion

The President then announced that the next sitting would be held at 1 p.m. on Monday, when the examination of the Marshal will be commenced.

In addition to Colonel Stoffel's letter to the *Bien Public*, a letter has, it is stated, been sent to the Duc d'Aumale by another officer who is severely censured in General Riviere's Report. The writer demands to be tried by Court-Martial on the charges made against him. Colonel Turnier, the commander of Thionville, who is also strongly blamed, has already appeared before the Committee on Capitulations, which censured his conduct and placed him on the retired list.

GERMANY AND THE POPE.

THE following are the letters, which the Emperor of Germany and the Pope have exchanged:—

"Vatican, August 7, 1873.—Your Majesty,—The measures which have been adopted by your Majesty's Government for some time past all aim more and more at the destruction of Catholicism. When I seriously ponder over the causes which may have led to these very hard measures, I confess that I am unable to discover any reasons for such a course. On the other hand, I am informed that your Majesty does not countenance the proceedings of your Government, and does not approve the harshness of the measures adopted against the Catholic religion. If, then, it be true that your Majesty does not approve thereof—and the letters which your august Majesty has addressed to me formerly might sufficiently demonstrate that you cannot approve that which is now occurring—if, I say, your Majesty does not approve of your Government continuing in the path it has chosen of further extending its rigorous measures against the religion of Jesus Christ, whereby the latter is most injuriously affected, will your Majesty, then, not become convinced that these measures have no other effect than that of undermining your Majesty's own throne? I speak with frankness, for my banner is truth. I speak in order to fulfil one of my duties, which consists in telling the truth to all, even to those who are not Catholics, for every one who has been baptized belongs in some way or other, which to define more precisely would be here out of place, belongs, I say, to the Pope. I cherish the conviction that your Majesty will receive my observations with your usual goodness, and will adopt the measures necessary in the present case. While offering to your most gracious Majesty the expression of my devotion and esteem, I pray to God that He may enfold your Majesty and myself in one and the same bond of mercy.—PIO."

"Berlin, Sept. 3, 1873.—I am glad that your Holiness has, as in former times, done me the honour to write to me. I rejoice the more at this, since an opportunity is thereby afforded me of correcting errors which, has appears from the contents of the letter of your Holiness of the 7th of August, must have occurred in the communication you have received relative to German affairs. If the reports which are made to your Holiness respecting German questions only stated the truth, it would not be possible for your Holiness to entertain the supposition that my Government enters upon a path which I do not approve. According to the constitution of my States, such a case cannot happen, since the laws and Government measures in Prussia require my consent as Sovereign. To my deep sorrow, a portion of my Catholic subjects have organised for the past two years a political party, which endeavours to disturb by intrigues hostile to the State the religious peace which has existed in Prussia for centuries. Leading Catholic priests have, unfortunately, not only approved this movement, but joined in to the extent of open revolt against existing laws. It will not have escaped the observation of your Holiness that similar indications manifest themselves at the present time in several European and in some Transatlantic States. It is not my mission to investigate the cause by which the clergy and the faithful of one of the Christian denominations can be induced actively to assist the enemies of all law; but it certainly is my mission to protect internal peace, and preserve the authority of the laws in the States whose government has been entrusted to me by God. I am conscious that I owe hereafter an account of the accomplishment of this my kingly duty. I shall maintain order and law in my States against all attacks as long as God gives me the power. I am in duty bound to do it, as a Christian monarch, even when to my sorrow I have to fulfil this Royal duty against servants of a Church which I suppose acknowledges no less than the Evangelical Church that the commandment of obedience to the secular authority is an emanation of the revealed will of God. Many of the priests in Prussia subject to your Holiness disown, to my regret, the Christian doctrine in this respect, and place my Government under the necessity—supported by the great majority of my loyal Catholic and evangelical subjects—of extorting obedience to the law by worldly means. I willingly entertain the hope that your Holiness, upon being informed of the true position of affairs, will use your authority to put an end to the agitation carried on amid deplorable distortion of the truth and abuse of priestly authority. The religion of Jesus Christ has, as I attest to your Holiness before God, nothing to do with these intrigues, any more than His truth, to whose banner, invoked by your Holiness, I unreservedly subscribe. There is one more expression in the letter of your Holiness which I cannot pass over without contradiction, although it is not based upon the previous information, but upon the belief of your Holiness—namely, the expression that everyone that has received baptism belongs to the Pope. The evangelical creed, which, as must be known to your Holiness, I, like my ancestors and the majority of my subjects, profess, does not permit us to accept, in our relations to God, any other mediator than our Lord Jesus Christ. The difference of belief does not prevent me from living in peace with those who do not share mine, and offering your Holiness the expression of my personal devotion and esteem—I, &c., WILLIAM."

CURIOUS DISCOVERY AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—On a recent occasion the servants of the Bank of England discovered a chest, which on being moved literally fell to pieces. On examining the contents, a quantity of massive plate was discovered of the period of Charles II. This circumstance might not in itself be very interesting, but there was found with the plate a parcel, which proved to be a bundle of old love letters carefully arranged according to their dates. An inspection of them revealed a correspondence of a tender and romantic description, carried on during the period of the Restoration. The name of the writer was found to be Bernere, and after considerable search among the archives of the institution, it was found that a family of that name had been connected with the Bank about the time in question. Acting upon this clue, the directors prosecuted the enquiry, and being satisfied that a gentleman of the same name, now living, is the lineal representative of the owner of the plate and love letters, both have been handed to him.—*Court Journal.*

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